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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON RECENT CONFERENCE OF NINE AFRICAN STATES NOTED

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 2-4 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] A conference of nine African states--Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe meeting in Luanda [Angola] has ended. The conference focused on the states' economic relations with the Republic of South Africa. The countries are members of the Coordinating Convention for the Development of South African States, founded in 1980, when Zimbabwe declared its independence. Once again, it was emphasized that for obvious reasons the Convention is an economic organization, not a political one, for its members are countries with very different political orientations. However, it was recognized that economy cannot develop in a political vacuum. The member states expressed their concern over their increased economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa. They hope that in the near future Namibia will become an independent state and join the organization as the 10th member country.

To be sure, the independent African states for years have been condemning the racist policy of Pretoria and demanding that international sanctions be imposed against her. But at the same time, they maintain widespread economic ties with the white regime. This is simply required by the economic necessity, and there is no point to blame those countries for their economic exchange with the racists.

Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have no direct access to the sea, therefore they ship their export goods from ports in the Republic of South Africa. As its closest neighboring country, Pretoria supplies the countries with relatively inexpensive electric energy, food, machines, appliances, and raw materials. Under different circumstances, the black south African countries would have to import those items either from across Africa or from Europe and the United States, which would make the import much more expensive.

The countries which are most dependent on the Republic of South Africa are former British protectorates: Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Botswana officially condemns the apartheid, but its economic situation has forced the government to exercise restraint in its attitude towards what is going on in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. The Republic of South Africa provides water and electricity to Botswana, and it also imports labor force

from Botswana. Swaziland is actually owned by a South African millionaire Carl Todd, owner of 30 mines and the largest landowner in the area, while his fellow South Africans own 45 percent of the farmland in Swaziland. A similar situation exists in Lesotho.

Somewhat looser relations exist between the Republic of South Africa and other countries in southern Africa. In the Republic of South Africa, over 40,000 citizens of Mozambique have found employment, mainly in mines, and they provide Mozambique with about 40 percent of its foreign exchange.

Twenty percent of Zimbabwe's exports go to the Republic of South Africa, and 35 percent of Zimbabwe's imports are from the Republic of South Africa. There is a booming tourist traffic between the two countries, and Prime Minister's Mugabe's government makes good money from the tourism.

Over 40 percent of Zambia's export goes through the ports of the Republic of South Africa. From the Republic of South Africa, Zambia imports food (especially corn), clothing, and industrial equipment. Zambia also uses the Republic of South Africa's railroad system.

Pretoria supplies Zaire with meat, fruit, and vegetables. Over 60 percent of Zambia's copper export and most of its import go through the Republic of South Africa.

Summing up, the export of the Republic of South Africa to the rest of Africa is valued at over 130 billion dollars, which represents a 50 percent increase over 1979. The value of the import is only 40 billion dollars.

The conference in Luanda served only to state the facts, and no measures have been taken. But it could not be otherwise. The economic dependence of black countries in south Africa on the white racist Republic of South Africa is so great that a radical severance of those ties might lead to an economic catastrophe in those countries. Moreover, it is difficult to imagine that the international community would cover the losses resulting from such a catastrophe, since the economic situation of the East and the West is far from good. But a lack of specific solutions concerning the independence of the black south African states does not mean that the meeting in Luanda was pointless. Several agreements on a common transportation system were signed, but this is not most essential. The important point is that the participating countries manifested their willingness to continue to work together in order to accomplish a gradual liberation of those countries from the economic influence of the Republic of South Africa. The countries also warned Pretoria that if it turns the economic exchange into a political statement or makes it dependent on ideology, then the severance may occur earlier than Prime Minister Botha thinks.

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BRIEFS

COMIRA EXISTENCE ACKNOWLEDGED--Luanda, July 22--Armed bands are making northern Angola unsafe, the commissioner of Luanda-Norte province Lieutenant-Colonel Joao Ernesto Dos Santos said today. Attacks were concentrated in the area of Capenda Camulemba, and Xa-Muteba in neighbouring Mulanje province, the Lieutenant-Colonel said. Vehicles trying to drive further east were systematically ambushed and the local airstrip had been unusable for three years. Last Sunday the co-ordinator of the national assembly defence and security committee, Dino Matross, said that the opposition National Liberation Front (FNLA) of Holden Roberto was trying to make a comeback in the north by means of an organisation called Comira (Military Committee of Angolan Resistance), which claimed to have the support of various isolated groups in a broad front. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 26]

CSO: 4700/1659

PROGRESS TOWARD POLITICAL SOLUTION DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1905

[Text]

THE TWO PRINCIPAL leaders in Chad, Hissen Habré and Abdelkader Kamougué appear to be moving towards a political solution to their differences. They met in Libreville recently under the auspices of President Bongo and the French President's Adviser on African Affairs, M. Guy Penne. The conciliatory statements which emerged from the meeting, however, were in marked contrast to statements released from Paris by supporters of deposed President Goukhouni.

The Libreville meeting followed a spate of diplomatic moves centred on Paris. Emmissaries were despatched between the French capital and N'Djamena and the Chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, was kept informed of developments by a visit from Jean Pierre Campredon, President Mitterrand's emissary. The French Minister for Co-operation and Development, Jean-Pierre Cot, was in Libreville two days before the meeting of Chadians.

A joint press conference was held after the Libreville meeting when it was said that the Forcés Armées du Nord (FAN, led by Habré) and the Forces Armées Tchadiennes (FAT, led by Kamougué), would be starting direct negotiations on Chadian soil, soon. Hissen Habré said the meeting was "an important step . . ." He said he was optimistic that the negotiations would lead to an end to the fighting and that the "immense task of national reconstruction" could begin. Colonel Kamougué was also optimistic at the press conference; the meeting "can be the starting point of peace in Chad", he said.

But other developments in the Chad drama have not been as optimistic. A statement has been issued in Paris by M. Facho Balaam, a former GUNT Minister loyal to former President Goukhouni Weddeye. The statement said an alliance of forces had been formed that was opposed to Hissen Habré. The statement claimed the support of Goukhouni, but this has not been confirmed from Algiers, where the former President is staying. Although Goukhouni has said he wants to "play a role" in Chad's future and unconfirmed reports in French newspapers say he is planning a takeover of the Bourkou and Tibesti regions, it is understood that the Algerian Government is keen to keep the former President quiet, at least until the planned OAU Summit in August.

Although Chad has yet to be formally invited to the Summit (Colonel Gaddafi was the main force behind clearing Habré out of N'Djamena in 1980), many factions have said they will attend. Idriss Miskine, the current Foreign Affairs Minister in the FAN Government, said recently (*West Africa*, July 12) that Hissen Habré wanted to send a representative. Facho Ballam said in his Paris statement that Goukhouni Weddeye was the only legitimate representative and that he would be going.

Another old-guard politician, Dr Abba Siddick, has been lobbying in favour of reconciliation with Habré, and even, some observers say, for Habré. Dr. Abba Siddick was the original Secretary-General of Frolinat (the Front for National Liberation). He has called for a "political solution". In a statement issued earlier this month in Paris he proposed a "Provisional National Union Government" (GUNP). Dr. Siddick said he would "make his own contribution" to such a government.

SOMALIA ACCUSED OF 'CAMPAIGN OF LIES'

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Campaign of Lies"]

[Text]

The dangerous policy of expansion and aggrandisement being pursued by the Siad Barre regime has started to boomerang. The regime of Siad Barre has plunged Somalia into socio-economic and political chaos after the unprovoked and open armed aggression against peace-loving Ethiopia. The winds which the reactionary regime in Mogadisho had sown are today being reaped in the whirlwinds gripping that neighbouring country whose brotherly people have risen in mass revolt against the oppressive and tyrannical order.

With the coordination of international imperialism and reactionary regimes in the region, the Mogadisho ruling clique launched a brazen war of invasion against Revolutionary Ethiopia in violation of the Charter principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as well as the principles of the Non-aligned Movement and all international norms. However, the heroic people of Ethiopia, who have never capitulated to aggression, rose in unison and bravely defended the territorial integrity of the Motherland and the gains of the popular revolution.

The masses of Somalia became the unfortunate victims of the adventurist and expansionist policy of the Siad Barre clique. Having suffered devastating blows and humiliation at the hands of the gallant Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, the Mogadisho regime resorted to constantly lying to the people and the international community. The latest in the series of such lies is a frantic attempt to interpret the mass uprisings in Somalia as an imaginary incursion by Ethiopia.

Allegations that Ethiopia has invaded Somalia's territory have been branded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia as customary exercise of crude lies to cover up for devastating blows and humiliation the Mogadisho regime has suffered at the hands of its own oppressed people. The root cause of the problems in our only delinquent neighbour can be traced to the irredentist policy of the successive governments of Somalia.

When an oppressed people rise in revolt in Somalia it is the duty of all progressive and democratic forces in the world to analyse the causes for the uprising. The Siad Barre regime unashamedly puts the blame for the internal uprising on non-existing external factors. The falsification concerning the imaginary Ethiopian intervention has the sole motive of attracting external participation from the imperialist camp to suppress the struggle by the masses of Somalia against the policy of the imperialist underdog which Siad Barre has volunteered to play and against the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in that country.

Who is to be blamed for the serious social and economic crises in Somalia? Is it not the Siad Barre regime that has diverted all the resources of Somalia and forced the productive forces of that country into a war of aggression that will never bring any return? The broad masses of Somalia know the answer very well. Certainly it is the Siad Barre regime that has brought upon them death, destruction, hunger and all conceivable ills.

Having fully understood the source of their suffering, it is only natural that the people of that country rise against the apostles of fascism. The suffering people of Somalia have resolved to liberate themselves from the tyranny of the Siad Barre regime. They are at present mounting a national liberation struggle. The organised and conscious forces which have taken up arms are being joined by more and more progressive members of the Somalia society.

When defeat at the hands of his own people whom he has betrayed became very clear and near, Siad Barre once again returned to the old trick of putting all the blame on Ethiopia whose policy is based on good neighbourliness.

The propaganda blackmail of Siad Barre against peace-loving Ethiopia is aimed at misleading world public opinion, obtaining more arms from the imperialist camp to suppress the irreversible internal uprisings and committing further aggressions against Ethiopia.

The events taking place inside Somalia are definitely the consequences of the aggressive and terrorist policy being pursued by the ruling circles in Mogadisho. They are purely an internal matter. Those who try to internationalise purely domestic conflicts will not only do a disservice to the broad masses of Somalia but also become willing partners in further oppressing the people of Somalia while at the same time endangering peace in the region.

CSO: 4700/1661

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS OVER 'BARBARIC' REMARK

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Jul 82 p 16

[Text] Washington, July 10--The Ethiopian Embassy has protested strongly at a statement by a leading conservative in the House of Representatives that the regime in Addis Ababa is "one of the most barbaric governments in the world," amid new controversy here about Ethiopian exiles in the U.S.

Representative Jack Kemp (Republican, New York) made the comment during a House vote on a resolution asking the State Department to observe the status of "political refugees" for Ethiopian exiles in the United States.

The State Department had last August decided to exclude Ethiopian exiles from a "voluntary departure" programme under which they had benefited from such status, saying the Ethiopian government appeared more stable.

Refuting Mr Kemp's charges yesterday, Ethiopian charge d'affaires Tesfaye Demeke said his government's achievements since the 1974 revolution included those in anti-illiteracy, health and irrigation.

He said it was surprising that a country which could boast of having done so much should be called barbaric.

Welcomed Back

He also denied that exiles who returned to Ethiopia were being imprisoned or sentenced to death. "In the past and at present many Ethiopians have returned from the United States. None of them faced arrest or killing..."

Mr Tesfaye said an amnesty had been decreed for all dissidents and added: "The government and the people would welcome with open arms all Ethiopians should they decide to go back to their homeland. We have no hard feelings against those who wish to stay abroad either."

In its move last August, the State Department reversed a 1977 decision by President Jimmy Carter by deciding to exclude Ethiopian exiles from its programme of "voluntary departure" under which they benefited from political refugee status.

Noting that the Ethiopian regime appeared more stable, the Department said that since 1980 Addis Ababa had exercised stringent controls over people leaving. This raised doubts here as to whether new exiles were genuine "political refugees."

This State Department decision last August gave the green light to the Immigration Services to start expulsion proceedings against all Ethiopians whose papers were not in order. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1653

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Views, comments and opinions carried by the Ethiopian Press during the course of the week covered topics of wide-ranging interest, including the deliberations of the recently concluded IUS Seminar and the Congress of the All Africa Students' Union (AASU), the significance of the Third AEPA Congress to open here Tuesday and the grave implications of the recent allegations of the reactionary Mogadisho regime that Ethiopia has invaded its territory.

Under the headline, "Alleviating the Food Problem," the organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, *Serto Ader*, attributed the problems of food shortage in the country to the low level of agricultural productivity and the inefficient mechanism of distribution. Noting that the main objective of the Ethiopian Revolution is to meet the growing basic and material needs of the people, the weekly

organ of the COPWE CC singled out the efforts of the revolutionary government in mobilizing all available resources as part of its effort to lay a strong material foundation for the revolution with priority for the provision of food for the people. The paper goes on to point out that it was with the intention of realizing this objective that the revolutionary leadership launched the National Revolutionary Development Campaign a few years ago, and although the laudable venture has brought forth fruitful results, it still falls short of meeting its desired objective due to various reasons.

Recalling that this basic question was given due emphasis in Comrade Mengistu's Central Report to the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE, *Serto Ader* called on all revolutionary comrades to redouble efforts in harmoniz-

ing their activities to overcome the problems in connection with distribution and others in the interests of the welfare of the broad masses and the Revolution.

Treacherous Move

On the recent statements made by the ruling clique in Mogadisho in connection with the alleged invasion of Somalia's territory by Ethiopia, the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, rebuffed the Somalia charges as sheer fabrications designed to gain international sympathy to compensate for the growing unpopularity of the Mogadisho ruling clique at home and abroad. Further rejecting the Somalia allegations as a treacherous move aimed at hoodwinking world public opinion against the explosive situation in the country, the paper pointed out that the baseless charges made against Revolutionary Ethiopia by the reactionary regime in Mogadisho is only palatable to certain imperialist countries and their mass media who lose no opportunity in echoing the Somalia fabrications in their traditional way of slanting truth.

Zemen refers to the false allegations of the Somalia ruling clique as having chiefly emanated from the panicked position of the Mogadisho authorities who are apparently overwhelmed by the combat successes scored by the combined forces of the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front and other opposition movements operating inside Somalia to topple the tyrannical regime of Mohammed Siad Barre.

Noting that the recent acts of subversion carried out by the ruling circles in Mogadisho are taking place on the eve of the OAU Summit, the

paper calls on the Organization of African Unity to take the matter seriously and expose the treacherous Mogadisho moves with the view to ensuring the strictest adherence to its principles by all member states. In an editorial comment, the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, stresses the significance of the forthcoming AEPA Congress in further strengthening the organization of peasants by way of charting out appropriate plans for ensuring the defence of peasants' interests and the gains of the Revolution at large. COPWE's paramount task, the paper says, is to make an objective assessment of the progress of the revolution, and by following the trend of development at home and in the outside world, to chart out a correct revolutionary path by making timely reorganization of the organizations of the working people. The holding of the forthcoming Third Congress of AEPA expected to climax in an all-round reorganization of the peasants' organization is certain to greatly contribute to the success of COPWE's mission and to create conducive conditions for a speedy establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the paper adds.

For AEPA to defend the gains of the Revolution which were scored through immense sacrifices of the broad masses including the peasants, and for it to be in a position to score yet more victories in economic, social and political spheres of endeavour, it is important that the organization of peasants be strengthened along the lines drawn up by the Party Organizing Commission, the paper concludes.

On other topics of revolutionary interest, the Arabic weekly, *Al Alem*, notes the significance of "Education Day" in Ethiopia which was marked throughout the country yesterday for the first time.

All-Round Development

The paper attributes the designation of July 17 for the annual observances of "Education Day" in Ethiopia to the earnest commitment of the revolutionary leadership in continuing to give priority to the development of education as pre-condition for a steady socialist transformation. Singling out the remarkable gains scored as the result of the National Literacy

Campaign among the list of the nation's educational achievements, *Al Alem* believes annual observances of "Education Day" in Ethiopia will all the more awaken the realization of the broad masses to the crucial role of education in all-round national development.

For its part, the Oromigna weekly, *Berrisa*, calls the attention of the masses, public and mass organizations to the urgent need to step up reafforestation activities in the light of the accelerated pace of reckless deforestation that is taking place in many parts of the country. While justly praising the efforts exerted in the past in carrying out a vigorous programme of afforestation, the paper calls for the redoubling of efforts in this sphere of national endeavour so as to fully realize the objectives of the scheme.

Apart to adding to the country's scenic beauty, the results of the reforestation programme has tremendous economic significance. Forests also serve as a natural abode of a variety of wildlife which, unfortunately had to be driven away to neighbouring areas in the past due to lack of convenient shelter, the paper observes, adding that the stepped up efforts of the reafforestation scheme are certain to carry important benefits.

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS .

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The holding of the Third Congress of the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association, (AEPA), was extensively dwelt upon by the Ethiopian press during the week. In a lengthy editorial comment, the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, which describes the development of the productive forces in agriculture as holding the key to national economic growth. The paper expressed conviction that the Third Congress of AEPA is certain to lay the essential premises for an effective realization of this objective. An essential pre-condition for the full exploitation of the nation's agricultural resources is the creation of an effective organizational set up of the peasantry capable of mobilizing all available resources both for the defence of the revolutionary gains and the expansion of agricultural production.

Noting that the formation of organizations of the working people and professional associations along socialist lines have rendered invaluable contributions to the continued progress of the Revolution, *Yezareitu* singles out AEPA's revolutionary con-

tributions as exceedingly praiseworthy and calls on the organization of the peasantry to keep high its laudable record of achievements in the struggle ahead. The task of reorganizing AEPA no doubt creates favourable conditions for the peasant masses to live up to their revolutionary obligations to build the basis of socialism in the countryside, the paper observes.

Effective Utilization

While helping to bolster AEPA's defence capabilities in the struggle against forces of counter-revolution, the further consolidation of the nation wide organization of the peasantry as well guarantees the effective utilization of the country's agricultural resources and encourages the continued blossoming of peasants producers' cooperatives, the Amharic weekly notes. Moreover, the increased productivity in agriculture to be attained as a result of AEPA's reorganization not only meets the material needs of the people but also has the added advantage of providing essential agricultural raw materials for the industrial sector in the interests of the continued

expansion of both fields of the development endeavour, writes the paper.

The revolutionary tradition established to maintain the qualitative growth of mass organizations, which already brought fundamental changes in the structure of AETU, and now of AEPA, is bound to further cement the unity of the two class allies thereby guaranteeing the steady transformation of society and socialist construction, *Yezereatu* concludes.

The *Amharic* daily, *Addis Zemen*, says the holding of AEPA's Third Congress and its reorganization cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall revolutionary endeavour to further strengthen the base of the revolution. In that respect, AEPA's reorganizational process marks yet another step forward in the struggle to lay the structural foundations of the Revolution, the paper writes. By avoiding the recurrence of certain managerial and administrative weaknesses, the restructured AEPA is planned to have a close relationship with the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, (COPWE), which in turn would facilitate the effective implementation of directives.

The new organizational structure of AEPA will also strive to establish peasants' associations that have not been formed as yet and to re-establish ones the activities of which have been disrupted due to various reasons, *Zemen* enumerates. A case in point, the paper adds, is the task of strengthening peasant organizations in Eritrea region where AEPA has to focus particular attention by way of supplementing the effort of the Multifaceted Red Star Development Campaign to bring about a full and all-round emancipation of the Eritrean masses. A great deal is expected of the Third Congress of AEPA in charting out effective strategy for the full

exploitation of the productive resources of the peasantry, concludes the paper.

Immense Significance

Both the Arabic weekly, *Al Alem*, and the Oromigna weekly, *Berrisa*, devoted their editorial comments to the same subject underscoring the immense significance of AEPA's Third Congress in facilitating the productive efficiency of the peasantry.

On other topics of revolutionary interest, Deneke Birhanu writing in *Addis Zemen* outlines worthwhile development achievements gained by genuine compatriots in and around Jijiga in the challenging task of rehabilitating the economy of the region as a result of Somalia's war of expansion. Recalling the atrocities inflicted on the masses of Jijiga by agents of expansion with a sense of deep disgust, the writer enumerates a number of socio-economic development establishments which were demolished by Siad Barre's forces of aggression in Jijiga, Karamara, and others. The writer singles out for special praise the dedicated service rendered by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in providing much needed assistance for a large number of compatriots in the area who were forced to flee their homes and enabling them to resettle. The commencement of the launching of socio-economic development endeavours and the launching of development-oriented projects should indeed come as a source of satisfaction to revolutionary comrades, the writer of the article further observes. The sprouting of kindergartens in Jijiga, the construction of clinics and other health facilities, adult training centres, schools and hotels as well as the launching of a number of construction ventures are to be greatly commended, the writer of the article concludes.

BRIEFS

DAM IN HAMASSIEN--Sheketi (ENA)--An earthen dam constructed by the people of Sheketi kebele in Hamassien province, Eritrea region, in cooperation with the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture became operational recently. The dam built at a cost of 170,000 Birr along the valley of the river Dur has a length of 163 metres and a depth ranging from 2.5 to 7.5 metres. It has capacity of holding 250,000 cubic metres of water. The construction work of the dam was started late last February through Food for Work programme in which 2,600 quintals of wheat and 10,400 litres of edible oil were paid to workers. It is estimated that the expenditure on the construction of the dam would reach 350,000 Birr. It is believed that the dam could irrigate over 25 hectares of land and would enable the peasantry in the area to harvest vegetables twice or thrice yearly, according to Comrade Berhane Wolde-Selassie, the area expert on soil and water conservation of the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 3]

SKINS, HIDES EXPORTS' GROWTH--Addis Ababa (EH)--The National Leather and Shoe Corporation exported semi-processed skins and hides worth 54.1 million Birr in 1974 E.C. fiscal year. The amount obtained from the export of the same commodities in 1973 E.C. was 46.4 million Birr. As compared to the amount secured in 1973 E.C. that of 1974 E.C. has shown a growth by 16.6 percent. Disclosing this in an interview with our reporter, Comrade Getnet Wolde-Giorgis, General Manager of the Corporation, said that during the fiscal year just ended 61,981 pairs of shoes were exported to neighbouring countries and for the first time 20,000 pairs of upper shoe leather were exported to Europe. He noted that the export of leather shoes, upper shoe leather and similar other items, a venture which has been embarked upon recently is quite instrumental in generating more foreign exchange for the nation. It was further noted that this is an important measure that helps in accelerating the realization of the long-term objectives of developing the nation's leather and shoes industry. It was learnt that there are under the Corporation eight pickling and tanning enterprises and six leather, canvas and plastic shoes producing organizations. Semi-processed and finished leather are produced at the pickle, wet-blue and crust levels. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 82 p 1]

CARTOGRAPHY WORK--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Cartography work in preparation for the planned national population and housing census to be carried out in the near future throughout the country is progressing successfully with the support and cooperation of governmental departments and mass organizations, according to Comrade Mitik Beyene, General Manager of the Central Statistics Office. The work of cartography which will lead to knowledge of the manpower requirement to carry out the first ever population and housing census in Ethiopia and help facilitate the task has been completed in Shoa and Wollega regions. Ninety percent of the work in Illubabor region has also been completed and similar work in Kaffa region is well in progress, Comrade Mitik pointed out. Comrade Mitik stated that the population and housing census as well as the work of cartography will cover 578 districts and 102 provinces in the 14 regions and the Assab provincial administration. After winding up the cartography work, 40,000 to 50,000 personnel will be deployed to undertake the first ever population and housing census in Ethiopia, it was noted. Meanwhile, a 17-day seminar organized by the Central Statistics Office was opened in Mettu town Illubabor region, last week. Taking part in the seminar are 40 statisticians from the five provinces of Illubabor region. The seminar, which will orient participants on the techniques of crop forecasts and the compilation of agricultural, health, diet and price statistical data, was opened by Comrade Kumssa Ayano, Head of the Statistics Office of Illubabor region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 5]

CUBAN HEALTH DELEGATION--Jimma (ENA)--The Cuban delegation led by Comrade Sergio Del Valle, Politbureau member of the Cuban Communist Party and Minister of Health, Sunday visited Health institutions in Kaffa region accompanied by Comrade Teferra Wonde, Minister of Health and COPWE Central Committee member. Members of the Cuban delegation were accorded warm welcome on arrival in Jimma town by Comrade Kassahun Taffesse, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and chief administrator of the region and Comrade Begashaw Atalai, COPWE Central Committee member and the regional COPWE representative. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 4]

ERITREAN RETURNEES--Mendefera (ENA)--The number of returnees in the Seraye Province of Eritrea Region coming to the revolutionary camp after realizing the political bankruptcy and counterrevolutionary activities of the secessionist bandits is increasing every day. Recently 16 armed youth formerly living in the Province returned home and exposed the anti-people activities of the bandits. Presently the bandits are forcing the people to raise funds and grain and are also kidnapping children from farm areas, said the returnees. Comrade Brig Gen Kumlachew Dejene, COPWE Central Committee Member and Head of the Military Commissariat in the Red Star Multifaceted Revolutionary Campaign recently talked with some of the returnees. Comrade Brig Gen Kumlachew appreciated the decision taken by the youth in returning home and said the fact that they had resolved to fight the bandits with their own arms would help solve the problem in the region once and for all. The youth pledged to fight alongside the people and the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army. Comrade Abraham Fisschaye, COPWE representative for Seraye Province and Comrade Dessallegne Berhe, member of the Provincial COPWE

Executive Committee, on their part noted that the political, economic and social struggle underway in the province is encouraging. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 1]

POLICE FORCE IN ERITREA--Asmara (INA)--A six-day educational seminar organized to strengthen the Revolutionary Police in Eritrea region ended here yesterday. Closing the seminar, Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tensai, the regional chief administrator commended the role played by the police in the ongoing class struggle and reconstruction-cum-development campaign in Eritrea region. He pointed out that the seminar would be useful in preparing the participants for the decisive struggle ahead. Comrade Fikru pointed out that constant vigilance is expected of the regional police to enforce the revolutionary laws issued to ensure peace and justice for the broad masses and stressed the importance of honesty and integrity on the part of every member. Comrade Fikru reminded the graduating batch of the task and responsibility awaiting it in translating into practice the Red Star Development Campaign Programme. Speaking earlier, Comrade Captain Kebede Mammo, head of the political department of the regional police, outlined the nature and purpose of the seminar. The seminar participants came out with a statement pledging to live up to the challenge and responsibility awaiting them. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Jul 82 p 7]

APPEAL TO FARMERS--Addis Ababa, July 22--Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam has called on the country's farmers to plough and plant every available plot of land to overcome the grave scarcity of grain facing the urban population. The time to do that was now at the weight of the planting season, if the grain shortages were to be minimized next year, he said. Speaking on a theme to which he has returned over and over again in the past three months, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu criticized what he termed "trader-farmers" for charging up to 100 birr (about 50 dollars) per quintal of grain when the minimum wage of an Ethiopian worker was half that amount. The Ethiopian leader was addressing the third congress of the All-Ethiopia Peasants Association (AEPA) meeting here to elect new officers and formulate an action plan for the future. He also criticized certain leaders of peasants associations of becoming the disciples of the petty bureaucrats of the old order and avoiding a role as active producers. It was for them to become models and examples to the rank and file, he said. Describing increased production as a priority on a par with efforts to safeguard the country's territorial integrity and revolution, Lt Col Mengistu also stressed the importance of expanding and enlarging cooperative shops as a protection against "greedy" businessmen. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/1653

BRIEFS

BUDGET INCREASE--Finance Minister Sherif Sisay, presenting his budget, said that the next month would see important and delicate negotiations with Senegal over the economic protocols concerning the Senegambia Confederation between the two countries. Mr. Sisay said revenue for the coming year was now estimated at 136.8m. dalasis (about \$68.4m). and expenditure at 134.4m. dalasis (\$67.2m.). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1906]

CSO: 4700/1623

EDITOR RAPPED FOR EXCESSIVE RESORT TO IDEOLOGY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Joe Pimpong, Achimota, Accra]

[Text] It is rather very unfortunate the way Mr Kojo Yankah, editor of the "Daily Graphic" has been using the public owned newspaper as his bonafide property in venting his spleens against certain members of the P.N.D.C. as well as other public officials whose ideologies--being nationalistic in nature--do not seem to agree with his pro-Eastern type of ideology.

In one of the editorials of the "Daily Graphic" this year--I can't be precise with the actual date--Mr B. B. D. Asamoah was the subject of attack, for having said that Ghana does not need any ideology and that what we need rather was how to get enough food to feed ourselves.

In fact, every Ghanaian, who does not believe in the imposition of ones ideas on other, would be the first to admit that B. B. D. Asamoah really has the interest of Ghanaians at heart.

But Mr Kojo Yankah and those of his socialist communist oriented disciples at the Graphic editorial office never seem to agree with him because he is not talking about their ideology as the most suitable for the country.

Just last 29th of June, Mr Kojo Yankah was up again and this time devoting a full page--the poor tax payer's column--to write a very nauseating article against Mr B. B. D. Asamoah for having said that the P.N.D.C. cannot be cowed to adopt any foreign inspired political ideology.

What really is baffling some of us Ghanaians who want to be objective in our thinking is the question whether the P.N.D.C. has appointed Mr Kojo Yankah as chairman of its "Ideology Promulgating Committee" if there should be any committee of that sort at all? Or whether the P.N.D.C. has made him a watchdog against any person whose ideology does not agree with his.

In fact, it is high time Mr Kojo Yankah was made to understand that Ghana belongs to all of us and that the present problems facing her now needs all hands-on-deck regardless of ones ideological commitment.

Neither socialism, communism nor capitalism can solve the present problems of Ghana, but Nationalism backed by hard work which the P.N.D.C. has already begun urging Ghanaians to take to help solve our problems.

It would therefore be very wrong for him to think that only his ideology is good for solving Ghana's problems and that all others are anti-revolutionary and reactionary.

As regards whether B. B. D. Asamoah is still oppressed by the old colonial system or not, it is not his, Kojo Yankah's business, for so long as the P.N.D.C. finds him suitable for the post as its Secretary, it can be said rightly that there is nothing wrong with that.

He should therefore leave Mr B. B. D. Asamoah alone to go about his work peacefully.

CSO: 4700/1659

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE TRIES TO DISPEL FEARS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE National Investigations Committee is not a court of law but strictly an investigation committee, preparing suspects to appear before the Public Tribunal which is soon to be set up.

All that the committee is doing now is collecting evidence and material to enable the prosecution to present its case against persons who will appear before the tribunal.

These explanations on the nature of the National Investigations Committee were made by its chairman when he addressed representatives of the press at the Interrogation Chamber of the committee in Accra yesterday.

FEAR

He said the committee was aware that its inability to admit the public to its sittings might be creating a feeling of fear and unease among a section of the public about what actually happened in the interrogation chamber.

"This, notwithstanding, the position is that when the Public Tribunal is eventually established, the material now in the custody of the committee would be released in open court and accused persons will be given every opportunity to defend themselves", he said.

The chairman told the pressmen that the committee was in the least surprised by the rejoinder written by Mr

William Ofori-Atta and published in an Accra daily on June 18, which it regarded as "an attempt not only to drag the National Investigations Committee into public confrontation with him but also to attack the very credibility of the committee and the legitimacy of the Revolution".

He disclosed to the editors that "Mr William Ofori-Atta was interrogated closely for more than three hours on practically every political issue that arose during the life of the erstwhile Third Republic.

"A qualified stenographer recorded every question and answer during the interrogation. Besides these, all the members of the committee took down notes on the interrogation, and the press release on him was composed after a critical comparison of all these in the political context".

The NIC chairman said he believed that every person who had ever appeared before the NIC would testify to the high degree of impartiality, fairness and the objectivity in the questioning and examination of witnesses.

CSO: 4700/1660

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS WARNED ABOUT FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Youth and Sports yesterday expressed concern over private arrangements by voluntary youth organizations for foreign participation in their long vacation work camp programmes and directed all private and youth organizations to furnish the Ministry with details of arrangements already concluded.

A statement signed by the Secretary, Mr Zaya Yeebo, said it had come to the notice of the Ministry that some voluntary youth organizations had made private arrangements for foreign participation in their long vacation work-camp programmes without reference to state organizations responsible for such institutions.

It reminded such bodies that the Ministry of Youth and Sports had a responsibility for ensuring that the national interest was not under played in any effort to involve foreigners in the national development process.

Furthermore, it pointed out, any meaningful stay of the foreign volunteers and their safety in the country could not be guaranteed if arrangements for their involvement in local programmes were shrouded in secrecy.

The statement pointed out that "Ghana, like every country in the world, has the right to determine which organizations and individuals could come into the country for engagement in any venture, particularly when the venture has a direct bearing on the struggles of her people for social justice, democracy and physical development.

"We cannot fail to take cognisance of the fact that the unfolding revolutionary process in Ghana has ignited hostile feelings from the exploitation of Ghana's human and material resources."

It observed that such countries and organizations whose interest ran counter to that of Ghanaian working class would no doubt attempt to use private and voluntary organizations as a front for initiating and advancing counter-revolutionary thrust into the centres of political power with a view to thwarting the forward march to liberation and progress.

To this end, it said, foreign involvement in the development of national institutions and sectors could not be allowed to continue unchecked, having regard to its possible dangerous consequences.

The Ministry would not adopt a deliberate policy of encouraging foreign participation in long vacation voluntary programmes at the expense of the participation of the heroic youth and students of Ghana.

It said "foreign organizations and individuals who really cared to assist the nation's youth mobilization effort could do better by giving inputs rather than human labour which abounds in the country."

CSO: 4700/1660

DEAL WITH INTERAGRA SHOULD BE SCRUTINIZED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Jun 82 p 143

[Text]

MULTINATIONALS AND INTERAGRA

The nation's economic woes, according to the PNDC's **Revised Budget Statement**, derives from "the inevitable working of the pattern of international relations controlled by a concentration of integrated multinational corporations in industry working hand in hand with trans-national banks. This ensures a net capital outflow. . . and cripples endogenous intellectual creativity and initiative in the development of science, technology and culture."

We have also come to know from radio commentaries and other sources lately that former colonies of the Third World are inevitably the poorer for dealing with multinationals; that multinationals are forever meddling in that which is no concern of theirs—they will not stop at merely influencing the outcome of local elections by making moneys available to their favoured politician or party, but that, indeed, they are quite capable of sponsoring coups to ensure only that their profits remain intact and transferable.

Naturally, a definite course of action could be expected from this analysis. One possibility is disengagement: Valco, UAC, UTC, SCOA, Standard Bank, Barclays Bank *et cetera et cetera*—the whole lot could be sent packing. Another possibility is to know how to pursue our interests in any external relations, if we accept external interdependence as an inescapable fact of economic life. One could think of other options.

Far from disengaging from existing involvements, there is to be further embroilment. An agreement has been signed (?) or is about to be signed with a French company, INTERAGRA, apparently,

for the development of livestock in this country. The company is said to have good credentials: it does business with the United States, countries in Europe (both East and West), and countries in Africa, and no complaints have been made against it. So, external economic relations cannot be helped, after all.

We have been trading with European multinational companies since the 15th century and and we should not be ashamed of a continuing relationship. There is no doubt that some of our trading partners have sometimes given us a raw deal. That certainly is a reason for being extra-vigilant in our future relations. The need for vigilance is well appreciated, evidently. The PNDC recognizes that nations are interdependent, but it will no longer tolerate "pedlars of external assistance, suppliers' credits and other schemes."

Why have sharp practices on the part of our external trade partners eluded detection in the past? We think, partly because there was not wide enough consultation on agreements to be signed. We should correct past errors. Monsieur Doumeng who is the father of the French company which proposes to develop livestock in this country is known to espouse the cause of socialism. Presumably, therefore, he can be trusted to give us a fair deal since the PNDC and M. Doumeng share a common ideology. But just so that a few years hence, some young Turks do not surface crying "sell-out" as is now being said of Kwame Nkrumah's agreement with Valco, the PNDC should let the public know the details of whatever business Ghana proposes to do with INTERAGRA.

GBC WORKERS ASK FOR STRUGGLE STEP-UP

AB031033 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Workers' Defense Committees [WDC] of the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] have asked the corporation to step up its struggle for the liberation of the oppressed people of Ghana and Africa. In a seven-point resolution adopted at the end of a 2-day seminar in Accra, they urged that the revolution should not have any room for antirevolutionary ideas in the people's media. To discourage all attempts by counterrevolutionaries to invade the country and change the present course, the WDCS emphasized the need to improve the state of readiness of the people's armed forces. The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] should also implement the idea of a people's militia to act as a support base. The WDCS said all economic parasites and saboteurs must not be allowed to escape the rope of the revolutionary justice.

The resolution called for the restructuring of institutions like the civil service and the judiciary to reflect the ongoing revolutionary process. It also asked the Ministry of Education to make the teaching of principal Ghanaian languages compulsory from the first cycle to the university level. The WDCS urged the PNDC and all democratic-minded people to reject the call by the association of recognized professional bodies on the council to hand over power. They condemned the call as an attempt by the professionals to take away power from the people so that they can use it to suppress them again. The WDCS asked the PNDC to continue its efforts to erect a proper base for a revolutionary democratic society where the very basic interests of the broad masses of the people would be well represented. The resolution added that only the total mobilization of the masses in democratic institutions of positive change would lead the country out of the present economic mess and the intellectual suppression of the broad masses of the people.

CSO: 4700/1658

NEED FOR PEACE CORPS TEACHERS QUESTIONED

ABO31620 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A group of 50 Peace Corps from the United States arrived a few weeks ago to take up positions in our educational institutions. They augment the number of young Americans already here performing this and other roles of manifold character.

The Peace Corps was organized by the late President Kennedy as agents of America's peace to the world. Whether the United States has given peace or war to the world since then is a different matter and this is not the place for it.

We welcome these young, often idealistic Americans as we welcome all foreigners of good will. Our government and people have no dislike for foreigners nor do we hate any government. And we believe that the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has allowed in the peace corps as a matter of continuing certain old policies.

Now, what are the Peace Corps here for? Looking at the problem of staffing in our schools, the problem of teachers having left the country, the presence of the Peace Corps may be seen as an aid to minimize the problem. If that is so, then we do not need 50 but something like 20,000 Peace Corps to really solve the problem of staffing our schools. So 50 Peace Corps do not make the slightest dent in the system. But we have many questions to raise about Peace Corps teachers and for that matter all other kinds of volunteers from abroad. Many a secondary school or training college graduate knows the low output and academic inefficiency of most Peace Corps in our classrooms. Perhaps this is because we do not have the same educational system and methods of teaching as exist in the United States. Therefore, is Ghana involved in the screening and selection of the Peace Corps teachers? While they are in Ghana, is there any personnel in the Education Ministry to monitor and inspect the work of the Peace Corps with a view to maintaining or terminating their service according to their performance?

At this particular period of our history when we must be making radical changes in the structure and content of our educational system, do Peace Corps qualify to contribute to the revolutionary education of our young ones? As individuals, are the Peace Corps here to holiday or are they committed really to helping some underdeveloped African country? Do we really need Peace Corps teachers at all?

Last, but far from the least, since the Peace Corps were released to swarm villages and towns in Africa, Latin America and Asia, several cases and stories have spread concerning their political attitude and activities. Some have been proven and suspected of playing the roles of agents for the ubiquitous and horrible CIA of the United States. Others too in Africa have been known to have used the classrooms and villages as cases for (?studies) leading to racist conclusions and theories. In some places, however, an insignificant few have been known to have been sympathetic to revolutionary causes. However, the latter is so rare as to make a case out of. [as heard]

Our concern is this: Considering our educational needs and considering the dubious political tendencies of Peace Corps volunteers, why do we need 50 of them at this time? Who (?endorsed) them coming in at this time? The PNDC and its secretary for education must let the people know.

CSO: 4700/1658

CONFLICTING COMMENTS ON MUDGES' MURDER REVIEWED

Security Problem Seen Paramount

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1851

[Text]

CONDEMNATION OF the murder in Ghana of the three judges, and Major Acquah (see *West Africa* last week and this week) must be unequivocal. The shock and anger at the deed is still considerable, and much depends on those guilty of the crime being found and punished. One can only quote Flt-Lt. Rawlings himself, who is reported as being "shattered" by the events, when he said in his broadcast of July 4, that if the "shameful deed" was unpunished, it would plunge Ghana into anarchy and chaos and destroy the advance towards real democracy".

Speculation about the perpetrators of these crimes is unavoidable, although many have jumped to conclusions conforming with political predilections in different directions. This may have some cathartic effect, but can also further inflame the situation. One does note very carefully that *prima facie* evidence would seem to point to a revenge motive. Flt-Lt. Rawlings left the question open, mentioning at the same time "counter-revolutionaries" or "elements ostensibly sympathetic to the revolutionary process". What is important now is that justice should be done and, in the present atmosphere of suspicion and finger-pointing, be seen to be done. This does not mean that Ghanaians, perplexed and battered as they are, should not attempt to analyse and understand their present situation. But it is only by transparent justice that present angers can begin to be soothed.

When something as indefensible as these murders happens, it goes beyond the making of political points of a partisan or ideological nature. The authority of the state, in which a judicial system of some kind is an indispensable part, has been challenged dramatically, and the response has to be similarly dramatic. Judges, it is true, tend to be conservative by nature: they also pass judgements which most of the time, are going to displease somebody. Constitutionally and politically, they are in the front line, and, although judiciaries may have their imperfections, anyone who tampers with their prestige and authority is

embarking on a dangerous course.

Moreover this incident points to the threat to the security of individuals who live within the state of Ghana, in a particularly dramatic way. Viewed from any perspective, the life of a judge is equal to that of anyone else. If this horror draws particular attention to a state of affairs which has been continuing for months (whose roots are complex and spring from secular historical circumstance and cannot be badly attributed to the PNDC), it will have served, in its appallingly painful way, some kind of purpose.

Other countries have shown the dreadful results of what happens when an army loses its way and fragments. One can perhaps plead for understanding of the roots of the fury that lay behind the killings of June 1979, but even now they can scarcely be exonerated. The Limann regime collapsed of its own inanition. The popularity of Rawlings' takeover was incontestable. But to have said this, does not hide the fact that the Ghanaian army remained undisciplined and rapacious. Even before seeking to put the economy to rights and prosecuting a programme of greater social justice, the need was apparent for the PNDC to assert its authority over that dangerously ill-controlled body which helped bring it to power. We have much sympathy with those who have said Ghana needed a revolution. A country on its knees certainly called for dramatic measures, and previous models had signally failed to provide them.

Power, however, has its own logic, and those in power obey it, even if sometimes it calls on them to compromise seriously the very things they are trying to achieve, or they succumb. It is very commonplace to say that the taking of political decisions very often involves choosing the lesser of two evils. And revolutions are known for devouring their own children.

There is every sign that the PNDC has been seriously trying to contain the excesses of some of the soldiers, aware of the damage they are doing to the whole credibility of the revolution. Those affected were from all levels of society, although the middle class has been, as always, the most audible in their protests.

Now the problem is posed much more acutely. Those in control of every state have the responsibility for permitting its citizens to live in security. This is the first prerequisite for the achievement of any other programmes to change society, reconstruct the economy, or achieve any other political objectives. It may be a bitter pill to swallow, but for the PNDC to survive, it has to recognise this truth.

If revolution means renewal of the economy and society in such a way as to permit all Ghanaians to realise their legitimate aspirations, then this conclusion may be digested. But if revolution means indifference in the face of cold blooded murder because a higher cause dictates it, then Ghana is not ready for that kind of revolution.

Unsatisfactory Situation Discussed

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 pp 1855, 1857

[Text]

THE KIDNAPPING and brutal murder of the three High Court judges and the Personnel Manager of GHOC in Accra has brought to a head a large number of pent-up feelings of frustration, resentment and discontent at the course the 'revolution' appears to be taking. Discontent and unhappiness about various events however, cannot be described as having been 'bubbling below the surface' or 'waiting to explode' or any such epithets. For it has all along, in the Ghanaian way, been fairly openly verbalised. Many of those articulate enough to do so have of late been wearing their newly-acquired titles of 'counter-revolutionary', 'reactionary' and 'fifth columnist' with quietly determined pride.

Any government operates at two levels: the level of ideology and policy-making, and the grass-roots level of the effect on the person-in-the-street. From the start Flt-Lt. Rawlings has also had to deal with the complication of an extra problem that has always marked the Ghanaian scene: the existence of a third level in government and society comprising a veneer of rhetoric, pretences, lies and the turning of blind eyes which has often made up the official version as opposed to the known reality of a situation. This 'shadow system' has cocooned the actions of the power-holders in Ghanaian society, be they government or non-government, and is widely referred to as "hypocrisy," corruption etc. But it is usually *recognised* as a mere shadow system rather than a reality, and becomes something of a ritual rather than having real substance. So if a revolutionary government comes into power on the surge of a puritanical cleansing mission, it must have something considerably more substantial to cleanse than a shadow system of ritual 'hypocrisy', or it will become a Don Quixote attacking imaginary windmills.

The very institutionalisation and depth of this shadow system has also made it difficult for PNDC to put over a genuine understanding of the concept of a revolution. For though everyone now knows that 'a revolution is not a tea-party' (for it has been said often enough) neither is it a simple change of the personnel who wield the advantage, under a cloak of continued rhetoric with a mere change of the shade of the verbiage. The PNDC is having a tough time putting this over to some of those

whose class interests it claims to most represent. If the PDCs and the soldiers are to represent the genuine interests of the workers, the revolutionary government is very well aware that it will have to find a way of improving a now-tarnished image and controlling more thoughtless action.

Soldier-power was always likely to be one of the big millstones around Chairman Rawlings's neck, in-so-far as it affects the ordinary citizen more directly and immediately than the more esoteric of government policies. And it is doubtful that the Chairman expected that it would be quite such a mighty millstone as it has become. The first and almost universal suspicion that swept Ghana after the kidnappings of the three High Court judges was that the soldiers were responsible. This was not suggested lightly or with malice, but as a result of a build-up of events and incidents involving the military. A few were reported, but many more are widely known, and all involve excesses and brutality on the part of soldiers, usually young, both individuals and gangs, but always marked by a callousness and brute force that 'is not Ghanaian'. People ask, and will go on asking, why was the lady shot dead at Palm-Wine Junction on the Trade Fair Road? What was the need for the killing of the priest from the Hallelujah Church in Kumasi and the days of terror that followed? Why were people demeaned and made to walk around the Kejetia area with their hands in the air for days on end? What happened to the soldiers who ploughed through the crowd and killed a dozen or more in Labadi, themselves gathered around the body of another unfortunate shooting victim? Why was Nii Ayi shot in the leg — for being five minutes late for the 10 p.m. curfew, or because a trigger-happy soldier shot first and asked whether he had a curfew pass later? Why should people need to repeat "Soldiers should respect themselves"?

Nobody doubts Flt-Lt. Rawlings's respect for the dignity of life. This is a reflection of the wider Ghanaian respect for life and repulsion at the idea of killing. Yet it is hard not to see the executions of the three former Heads of State and several others after the June 4 Rising as the beginning of the blood-letting. That is certainly how many Ghanaians — no doubt

counter-revolutionaries in the current parlance — see it. The number of deaths since December 31 is not known. Yet still it is not a reign of terror in any real sense, nor has there been a 'night of the long knives'. But there is a sense of fear that increases by the day, especially in Accra. And it is not the 'counter-revolutionaries' that people fear, but the soldiers, particularly the small-boy soldiers.

Examples of lawlessness among the military are legion. Beatings in the name of revolutionary zeal and personal advantage appear to be commonplace. There is no food. So the kenkey seller buys what corn she can get and her balls of kenkey work out at C2 instead of the previous C1. She is discovered to be selling above the control price and is beaten for exploitation. Now there is no kenkey. Lawyers are asked to come for discussions, but on arrival are thrown into the guardroom to be abused, poked and frightened by other-rank soldiers; at the end of the day, the lawyers' sympathy is hardly likely to lie with the revolution. Students opt to oust their revolutionary leaders in favour of non-socialists, so soldiers threaten them with dire consequences should there be any hint of a counter-revolutionary threat. Soldiers confiscate the cars of those they accuse of exploitation and instead of using them in some pool of people's transport, they ride around using them for personal pleasure and financial gain, so where does the people's sympathy go? The biggest problem might be that the PNDC knows very well that the soldiers are misbehaving, but appears unable to tackle the problem for two reasons: a general feeling of being indisposed to do anything that could be seen to be favouring the bourgeoisie rather than the working class soldiers of the People's Army. And, more worrying, an inability to cope with the indiscipline that is the basis of the mess.

People's stomachs are either much the same, or emptier. In the deepest rural areas there is, as one might expect, little change. The subsistence farmer subsists. The 'Rural Sales' programme aimed at providing a fairer share of those basic commodities such as soap, cloth and kerosene to the villages has had some degree of success, and is surely laudable in itself. But it is operated by soldiers with guns, and with reputations that precede them, and who frighten away as many as they sell to. The market producers on whom the towns depend for basics are no longer producing for the market. A drive

from Accra to Kumasi or Ho should normally produce endless opportunities to buy bunches of plantain or stacks of yam, even in the lean season. But not this year. An early July trek in Eastern, Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo Regions, taking in many off-road villages as well as the much-plied main roads saw an empty-handed return to the capital; the food was simply not there. Arriving back at Kwame Nkrumah Circle tired and hungry at around 7 p.m., one's natural instinct was to buy food from this once-thriving cooked food market. All that could be found was fried cassava. *Fried cassava!* Gone was the kelewele, rice, fried yam, leaving only the sweet memories of sweeter days. The progressive political scientist might be tempted to dismiss, or even applaud the situation, as a desirable change in centre-periphery relationships. But is there any genuine re-alignment of advantage?

The rural producers have no income. The prices that are fixed for their produce, far from being higher than before, are much lower and appear to have been reached with little consideration for input costs. So it is easier, and cheaper, for them to allow the food to rot in the ground than to bother harvesting it. There is always the fear that it might be snatched from them before it can even reach the market, or that they might be beaten for even possessing it, or that one of the PDCs will force them to sell it at a controlled price well below production cost. Even if none of these things happen, there is nothing to buy with the money they make from it.

And most disturbing of all: is it true that some PDC people are the new kalabule merchants? After much effort, working through 'contacts' this writer found bags of rice in Accra on sale though an indirect but PDC-linked source. The C20 bags were available for C100 each. Surely one of the most ominous developments if it should become widespread. As one man said while struggling to buy overpriced fish at the six o'clock rush at Kaneshie (C120-140 for the tuna sold for C25 to those with chits at Tema): "even the dead are suffering".

The system gives the appearance of grinding to a halt. There are people struggling to do their best in posts they neither want nor are capable of handling, given the conditions. Targets have been set and announcements made with little planning and without the consent of those whose job it is to carry them out, and who will be blamed when they are not met. But when appointments or transfers are made, or

when negotiations take place with guns on the table, there is little to say. Ministries function at a snail's pace, in spite of great efforts by many of those newly appointed to top positions. But slackness, lateness and indiscipline among supporting workers means much remains undone. There is an ideological confusion here which has bedevilled Ghanaian society for years, which has its roots in traditional institutions, and which has come to a head once again with the advent of the PDCs. It is the clumsily democratic nature of the Ghanaian outlook, which when misdirected challenges all authority without let or hindrance, and has the undesirable result that little or nothing actually gets done. It manifested itself and was encouraged in the Nkrumah days, it comes to the fore every so often in cases like the Abbott affair some years ago, or the current Valco dispute. The PDCs have institutionalised it as part of the revolutionary philosophy, but at the risk of allowing the baby to be thrown out with the bathwater. Some PDCs and progressive movements have declared that Principal Secretaries are an inappropriate legacy of colonialism, and should be removed, to be replaced by more

ideologically suitable persons. The problem will be finding people with the right experience and background willing to place themselves in so delicate and demanding a position; they are simply not there.

In this atmosphere, 'Agege' (which in recent years has come to mean going to Nigeria in search of work) becomes more of a magnet than ever before, even given the recession and austerity, as well as the anti-Ghanaian xenophobia in Nigeria. The numbers leaving Ghana appear to be greater than at any previous time, and certainly those who allocate seats on the Accra-Lagos flights are growing fatter in the midst of all the suffering, as are the officials at the Nigerian road border.

In spite of all this Flt-Lt. Rawlings still has a great deal of sympathy: people speak of 'The Chairman' with respect. But they increasingly believe — rightly or wrongly — that he is unaware of the excesses perpetrated in his name, and that the depth of the morass is too great for him to solve. They no longer expect a Messiah, for the Messiah has already come and seems unable to deliver them to the Promised Land. It is the nature of Armageddon that now occupies the people's minds.

Libyan Hand Seen

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 pp 1858-1859

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene

[Excerpt]

Not in my wildest nightmares did I imagine that when the military felt ready to tackle the judiciary, it would be in the horrific manner of murdering judges.

In recent times, *West Africa* magazine has been going to a lot of trouble to separate what it calls the "myth" from the "reality" of Ghana and it should be interesting to find where this incident is placed; is it going to be part of the myth being harped upon by the reactionary Ghanaians or is it going to be part of the reality of the genuine attempt being made by the PNDC to break the stranglehold of the exploitative class on Ghana?

Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill's reaction, and he is adept at separating myth from reality, appears to be that if this is the work of "outside influences" then it is obviously aimed at giving the PNDC a bad name, if it was inspired by influences close to the PNDC (note, not the PNDC) then it must be realised that there is nothing spectacular

about this incident. There is a well-documented catalogue of violence in Ghanaian life and this is only part of it and people should not pretend that there is anything strange about it. Haven't Ghanaians always kidnapped and killed each other, and what is so different this time that there is so much fuss being made; could it be that this time around members of a certain class have been the target?

It might be worth noting that the statement issued by the June 4 Movement soon after the abductions and which also put the blame on "outside influences" was the first to point out that the three judges had individually dealt with cases in which they handed down rulings unfavourable to the AFRC/PNDC. In other words, the June 4 people were saying that those opposed to the PNDC had picked out their own people so that people would think the fault was with the "progressives".

This time, the onus is on the PNDC to

prove conclusively that neither they, as a government, nor "influences close to it", are responsible for these gruesome murders. It is their soldiers that have guns and have been going around terrorising citizens, they asked everybody else to hand in even their hunting guns much earlier on, and I can't think of anybody else who would have the means or even the inclination to drive around during the curfew hours. So far, they have not been able to come up with any convincing arguments to absolve them of the guilt and an inquiry headed by one of their own, Secretary of Interior Johnny Hansen, cannot be anything but a cover-up operation. It is hard for some of us to comprehend that there are Ghanaians around who would abduct other Ghanaians including a woman judge and murder them and burn their bodies, the "catalogue of evidence of violence in Ghanaian life" notwithstanding, but then somebody tells me that it doesn't take many steps from the public shaving and caning of women at market places to the killing of judges and a personnel officer who sacked workers, especially if the judges threw out the cases of the dismissed workers.

It might very well be a case of wishful thinking or maybe I have been afflicted with an acute case of Libyaphobia, but I can't help but feel that it was with Libyan help that Idi Amin so terrorised his sad country Uganda and the kidnapping and killing of judges sound very much like a replay of a horror footage from the days of Amin rule in Uganda. With the Libyans proclaiming such instant family ties

between Libya and Ghana and with their known track record of searching out and killing those opposed to Col. Gaddafi all over the world, you might excuse a thoroughly horrified and angry Ghanaian woman, who does not want to believe that her countrymen are capable of such atrocities, seeing the evil hand of Libya in such actions.

In the meantime, it will be interesting to see how the PNDC deals with the strike by the judges. My own prediction is that the "progressives" are going to take it as good riddance since the judicial system as we know it is supposed to have no place in revolutionary Ghana anyway and this will be a good time to appoint revolutionary judges to head the People's Courts that we have been threatened with for some time.

It is now obvious that the apparent calm that exists between military regimes in Ghana and the judiciary has been shattered in the crudest and cruellest way imaginable. It is possible that, as we say in Ghana, after six months of mostly commercials, the real thing has finally emerged and we now know, or at least we are beginning to understand what the structural changes of Ghanaian society mean.

If by these murders the civilian population, the lawyers and judges would be jolted into the realisation that people should not wait until there is a civilian regime before feeling blows inflicted during military regimes, Justices Agyepong, Koranteng-Addow and Sarkodee would not have died in vain.

'Hysteria' Condemned

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1861

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

THE NATURE of the Ghanaian armed forces relates to the evolution of the society and polity. In other words, the nature of the forces is part and parcel of the nature of Ghana. In the absence of border and other wars, the colonial and neo-colonial armed forces have tended to engage in domestic repression, while consuming an increasing proportion of unproductive recurrent expenditure. When the repressive arm of the state seized direct control of the state apparatus by coup d'état, one theory suggests this to be a result of intra-class and inter-class contradictions at a certain stage of development.

Hence, the 1966 and 1972 coups (and palace coups of 1975 and 1978). The lower ranks' coup of 1979 suggests a new model in which the hierarchy of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois domination is overturned, especially in the armed forces, and in a popular, democratic framework.

Thus house-cleaning, public accountability of political and moral leadership come to the fore, along with populist rhetoric advertising democratic social transformation as the goal. Ideological definition has tended to remain inadequate, objectively bearing witness to the fact that a well-articulated progressive line has not cap-

tured the "commanding heights" of the neo-colonial institutions. The December 31 intervention brought people's defence committees as the embryo of new social and political institutions, while people's tribunals are scheduled to play a similar role in the judicial sphere.

The intervention was itself the reaction of a minority of junior officers and lower ranks (serving and retired) to the contradictions of the Third Republic — some of which the PNP and Military Intelligence sought to resolve by repressing soldiers (serving and retired) — which found immediate support from the majority of the other lower ranks. There is a progressive and democratic content to this second mutiny/coup d'état. But there is also always the possibility of arbitrary and random violence.

In spite of the politicisation and social consciousness of a minority of soldiers, the general situation has appeared more like an overnight change into a "people's armed forces" from one that has been anti-people. If such a transformation is possible, it cannot operate without a suitably democratic politicisation of the ranks. Otherwise, they generally remain instruments of violence, trained and armed to act in an arbitrary and undemocratic manner. This violence was formerly regulated in the subjective interests of the neo-colonial state. In this time of the PNDC, the power of the ranks is meant to be expressed against the interests of the neo-colonial state. The extent to which this has been the case is one of the PNDC's basic problems as for all democratic-minded Ghanaians.

Soldiers are trained primarily to act, not to think. Without democratic principles in their training, their action tends to simplify "solutions" resulting in summary and usually short-sighted justice. The victims are often incorrectly identified as direct enemies (eg petty traders). The incidents of brutality, and in some cases murder (considered by many of the middle classes as bad enough if kept inside the forces, worse with civilian victims, and worst of all with such constitutional figures as judges) drive a wedge between the policy of democratic social transformation and the actual practice.

What about the political significance of these murders? If it was lower ranks, would they have calculated the profit and loss of such a harsh deed? Not necessarily; "they are like that"; etc. Some people construct motives: the "revenge" motive looms large, linked with the desire many

lower ranks have to punish more or less vaguely identified class enemies.

In the absence of facts, speculation is infinite. If the murderers were disgruntled lower ranks they could have plotted the murders out of their own inspiration, with either some political objective or none at all. Or else, their disgruntlement could have been manipulated towards such an act by military and/or civilians who sought to pressurise the PNDC in either of two directions: firstly, towards a coherent anti-capitalist anti-imperialist line; secondly, further away from such a line. Whichever inspiration still requires anonymity because murder remains a capital offence.

One thing has certainly happened: the murders have provided the best excuse yet to allege that the December 31 intervention is leading to the total downfall of Ghana by way of direct and indirect murder of constitutional and (bourgeois) democratic norms. Therefore, the argument goes, any or all of the PNDC, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, (any or all of the) Tsikata (family), progressive groups, the whole Ewe people, the Libyans, are responsible.

"Not in my wildest nightmares however did I imagine" that when one of Ghana's leading journalists felt ready to tackle the PNDC head-on, she would do so without bothering to build a serious case. Yet, Elizabeth Ohene has prejudged the whole matter by declaring that the PNDC or "influences close to it" has so far "not been able to come up with any convincing arguments to absolve them of the guilt and an enquiry headed by one of their own. Secretary of Interior Johnny Hansen, cannot be anything but a cover-up operation". Her "case" places an onus on the PNDC "or influences close to it" (whether progressive or reactionary, she feels no need to specify) to prove their innocence because (1) "their" soldiers have guns and "have been going around terrorising citizens"; (2) "they asked everybody else to hand in even their hunting guns much earlier on" (whether all were handed in she feels no need to speculate); and (3) she "can't think of anybody else who would have the means or even the inclination to drive around during the curfew hours".

The basic reason is that it is necessary to avoid hysteria in the present situation. Firstly, there is no necessary and sufficient connection between the PNDC and the murderers, even if they prove to be soldiers, and nobody can correctly allege that it is PNDC policy to terrorise Ghanaians. Secondly, the precise type and origins of

the arms used for the murders are not yet publicly known, and privately-owned arms — especially among the middle class — have increased in number in Ghana, although not on a comparable scale to Nigeria. Thirdly, media workers, medical personnel, utility workers, as well as soldiers and the various "influences close to" the PNDC (both progressive and reactionary) have the means and the duty/inclination to "drive around" after curfew, therefore curfew passes and white, jeep-like vehicles, can be obtained and used for illegitimate purposes.

One does not need to discuss self-confessed cases of wishful thinking or phobic afflictions. A brief word is necessary about the problems of the Ghanaian bar and bench. Elizabeth Ohene argues that there is superficial harmony between them and military regimes because judges, lawyers, and would-be "interesting" litigants are terrorised into silence; she also argues that civilian rule is ultimately the best framework for correct judicial procedure. I suggest that the basic problem of the Ghanaian bar and bench is its historical complicity in undemocratic practices that range from constitutional and political abuses to civil corruption and exploitation. The bar and the bench has tended to appear as the acceptable face of the law,

the almost always respectable mediators between the institutional structure of crime and punishment and the population. Meanwhile, everybody knows that rich people rarely go to jail for proven offences, massive fraud had usually gone unpunished, and if you steal a chicken or sell above the controlled price you are more than likely to go to prison. Again the judicial system has immaculately floated above the crude and well-known fact that many accused persons are routinely brutalised by the bribe-taking police. Judge Advocates in the Acheampong kangaroo tribunals participated in the routine overruling of defence counsel. Nobody should wait for a change of regime before struggling for democratic constitutional rights.

The struggle for qualitative and democratic change in Ghana must be pursued at all times during both civilian and military regimes, and against them when necessary. The very real anxiety gripping many Ghanaians cannot be soothed by nightmares, phobic afflictions or wishful thinking. These murders threaten to generalise a most disturbing type of random violence which works against progressive and democratic change — murder never ultimately solves political problems. It is vital for Ghana and the PNDC (in that order) that the culprits be found and punished.

CSO: 4700/1621

THREE-YEAR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM PLANNED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3390, 26 Jul 82 p 1963

[Text]

The PNDC has worked out a three-year short-term programme to rehabilitate the economy. Under the rehabilitation programme, the manufacturing industries, the export and import trade and agriculture will be restructured to make them profitable and viable.

The Finance and Economic Planning Secretary Dr. Kwesi Botchway, lecturing soldiers at Burma Hall at the Burma Camp, added that small manufacturing companies would be amalgamated to create bigger and viable organisations whilst those set up purposely as a front to obtain import licence "will be allowed to die". He said this policy would enable those amalgamated companies to produce more at a cheaper cost. With certain manufacturing indus-

tries, old and obsolete machineries would be replaced and changes would be made within the management to create efficiency.

In the import and export sector, Dr. Botchway indicated that one or more state companies would be set up to engage in bulk importation of goods and also to export goods out of the country. This step is being taken to eliminate fraudulent practices which have been plaguing this sector like a cancer since time immemorial, he stated.

Dr. Botchway said that the activities of companies like United Trading Company (UTC), United African Company (UAC) etc. were detrimental to the economy and that their operations would be restructured to bring sanity into their operations and the economy.

CSO: 4700/1659

BRIEFS

FRG FARMING ASSISTANCE--The German Volunteer Service in Ghana has received \$1.6 million in foreign exchange from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to buy tools, equipment and vehicles for six vocational training centres in the country. Centres to benefit from this scheme are those at Winneba, Yamfo, Nandom, Biriwa, Abetifi, Tamale and Dormaa. Speaking to the 'Times' in Accra yesterday, the outgoing director of the GVS in Ghana, Mr H. Breithaupt disclosed that volunteers in his organization were prepared to work in new vocational training centres to be opened by the National Vocational Training Institute. Twenty-nine volunteers, he said, were currently working in different parts of the country with 14 working on agricultural extension service for small-scale farmers in the Northern Region and 15 teaching in seven vocational training centres. Mr Breithaupt disclosed that the GVS had developed a system involving the use of contact farmers who had benefited from the experiences of the extension officers to impart their newly-acquired skills to other farmers in their localities. Under the system, the GVS, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, teaches the farmers on their farms. Those whose crops have done better because of the use of the new ideas then act as models to the rest. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Jul 82 p 8]

PNDC'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY ATTACKED--Two progressive organizations have come out in condemnation of the new Local Government Policy, the guidelines of which were issued by the Ministry and published recently. Both the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana and the June 4 Movement, Upper Region branch, are agreed that the new policy, as portrayed in the guidelines, is in conflict with the role of People's Defence Committees. In Accra, the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana condemned the policy which it sees as an attempt to restore the bureaucratic Local Government principles contained in the suspended constitution of the Third Republic, reports Francis Kokutse. In a press release signed by the general secretary, Mr T. Kodjo Ababio-Nubour, the League pointed out that the guidelines conflicted with the PNDC policy of ensuring that power was exercised by the people organized at the grassroots through PDCs. The new policy only sought to place power securely in the hands of the so-called elected bureaucrats who had played no role in the determination of the priority needs of the people in the past, it said. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Jul 82 p 1]

SAVINGS FROM LIBYAN OIL--The first consignment of 28,000 tonnes of 'Zwetina' oil, out of a total of 360,000 tonnes Ghana is to purchase from Libya under one of the softest terms the country has ever enjoyed in the petroleum industry arrived at the Tema Harbour at the weekend on board a Libyan tanker 'Marsa El Hariga.' According to Experts at the GHAIIP Oil Refinery at Tema, "Zwetina" oil is one of the best crudes on the world market. The total tonnage, to be delivered in 12 equal parts, is expected to be completed in December this year at a total cost of 95.6 million dollars. Ghana will pay for the total tonnage after one year of delivery at OPEC price on the date of bill of lading. In all, Ghana is expected to save about 10 million dollars under the oil agreement signed between her and Libya this year. On the other hand, Libya is to buy residual oil from Ghana to be paid for after 30 days of delivery. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 4]

GASOLINE ALLOCATION CUT--A 25 per cent cut in petrol allocation to private cars was recently announced. It has already taken effect. A statement from the Fuel and Power Ministry said allocation for government vehicles would also be reduced by 20 per cent. Allocation for all commercial vehicles, however, remains the same. Under the changes, sale of petrol to consumer accounts--that is filling stations which do not retail or serve the public--is reduced by 25 per cent with respect to the 1981 average monthly sales figures. The sale of petrol to government institutions by oil companies is also reduced by 25 per cent with respect to the 1981 average monthly delivery figures. The statement added that the measures had become necessary to ensure that there was enough petrol to back the face value of the ration coupons. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3390, 26 Jul 82 p 1964]

REORGANIZING TRADES UNION CONGRESS--The Ghana Trades Union Congress is to be reorganized into a democratic and revolutionary labor movement. The exercise, which is to be undertaken by the Labor Department, is intended to revive the revolutionary and productive potential of workers. According to the policy guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, educational programs, seminars and lectures would be organized to educate workers. To this end, the Labor College in Accra and Workers Colleges elsewhere in the country would be used for such programs. On existing national labor laws, including the Industrial Relations Act of 1965, workers' seminars would be held to formulate a single national labor code; the guideline said the code would be brought in line with ILO standards already ratified by the government. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, with ILO technical assistance, would also update the country's labor statistics to form the basis of future policy. Redundant officers with the requisite qualifications in other sections of the ministry would be trained as factory inspectors to augment the present number of inspectors. [Text] [AB032045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Aug 82]

CHANGES IN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has dissolved the present membership of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission. It has therefore appointed an interim management committee to run the affairs of the commission. The members of the committee are: Dr A. K. Adjei of the University of Ghana, Legon; Dr M. K. (Boadjo) and Mr (Akunogah) both of the commission and Mr A. Matei, a lawyer. Mr J. T. K. Aggrey who was appointed secretary to the commission after he had been retired as a special secretary by the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] has been dismissed forthwith. A number of officers of the commission whose appointments were wrongly terminated by the commission are to be recalled while personnel who were dismissed but have remained on the payroll of the commission are to be effectively dismissed. This step has been taken as part of a process of transforming the orientation of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission and ensuring that the commission plays a more effective role in contributing to the practical program for atomic energy utilization. [Text] [AB031358 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Aug 82]

ACCRA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has appointed an interim management committee for the Accra City Council. Members of the committee are squadron leader (Osabu Clay); Mr Bortwei of the Accra Community Center and Mr E. T. Mensah. [Text] [AB031016 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1658

NEW PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES FORMED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Our parliament, which has a reputation for effectiveness, created two new committees yesterday: one called the research and information committee, the other called the reconciliation committee or "committee of wise men," which is supposed to resolve differences between legislative committees.

Parliament was responding to an initiative by President Henri Konan Bedie, who once again called for parliamentary unity, as he had at the opening of the first regular legislative session of the year on 28 Arpil. "This deputy of the sixth legislature who, according to him, should be a good PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] member, disciplined and impartial to the point of devoted sacrifice to anything that serves the interest of the fatherland." [as printed]

Dealing With Disagreements

According to President Bedie, the reconciliation committee or so-called "committee of wise men" will bear the weighty responsibility of dealing with any possible disagreements among parliamentarians as soon as they break out. This committee, which is comprised of 19 members and chaired by Mr M'Bahia Ble Kouadio, will in this way avert any repetition of misunderstandings or the woeful spectacle of elected representatives torn by the spirit of strife. The committee on research, studies and information has 46 members. It is chaired by Mr N'Koumo Mobio Ernest, vicemayor of Attiecoube.

It should also be noted that the foreign relations committee established 29 January 1981 in the National Assembly was also approved by the deputies. This committee, headed by Mr Anguibi Ambroise, will have to concern itself with all matters relating to foreign affairs. It is composed of a president and vice president and two secretaries. The members of this working group will be named at a later time.

9516

CSO: 4719/1112

IVORY COAST

REPORT ON MEECI MEETINGS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 May 82 p 3

[Text] After meeting with the base committees of Abidjan and surrounding towns, the executive bureau of MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast] has met with the base committees of Man, Bouake, Dimbokro, Divo, Gagnoa, Daloa and Korhogo. In these extremely important meetings, the MEECI executive bureau discussed the proposed reorganization of the movement and its regimentation by the Party with militants in the country's interior.

The delegations from the base committees of Centre (Bouake and surrounding towns) met Sunday 9 May at the Jacques Aka Cultural Center, where Mr Kacou G. Maurice, president of MEECI, had invited them to engage in a dialogue.

Mr Kacou Maurice first of all extended fraternal and militant greetings to the delegations present on that Sunday morning; their attendance, he said in effect, was a testimony to their militant faith.

Speaking of the purpose of the meeting, Mr Maurice said it was a question of informing the base committees of the upcoming reorganization of the Party announced by the president at the recent seminar held at Gamoussoukro.

The proposed reorganization of the party naturally affects MEECI, which from now on is to be a branch of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally].

Listen To The Masses

In that connection, the MEECI executive bureau judged it an opportune time to make contact with the base committees in order to get their suggestions.

Briefly summarizing the record of MEECI's militant activity over the last 13 years, the MEECI president emphasized all the obstacles which have hindered the movement. For 13 years MEECI struggled in a hectic environment to protect the interests of its militants, who were committed to the Party. The proposed restructuring of the Party will undoubtedly put the accent on mobilizing all of the Ivory Coast's young people, and in this connection

members of the movement will have an important role to play. Thus Mr Maurice assured the militants in the base committees that from now on employers will be asked to furnish justification any time the president of a MEECI committee is dismissed from his job. In view of the growing hostility of some employers toward the movement, the president appealed for militant unity; because, he said, unity of action by the militants in a committee would greatly increase the credibility of the elected committee.

The discredit which has been cast on the movement by some individuals and especially by the controversial leadership of some former presidents has led the party to decide to insure that its young people are all properly mobilized.

This mobilization, which has taken so long to be implemented, has helped to sink the movement into passivity, to such an extent that all the meetings of the MEECI executive bureau have been veritable indictments.

Days of Militancy

Since the unfortunate incidents at the university, the Party has taken de facto control over MEECI, which is now no longer a responsibility of the ministry of national education.

The Party designated two members of important bodies to be MEECI's financial inspectors; the movement is also being integrated effectively into the Party. The proof that the Party has taken MEECI under its wing is that from now on all the public facilities in the country are at MEECI's disposal for its meetings.

The second point on the agenda was organizing in the very near future for the Days of Militancy. According to Mr Kacou, these Days of Militancy have come to put an end to the parallel demonstrations that do no credit to the movement.

These days are organized by all the base committees of the city of Abidjan which have formed an organization committee. This year, only the city of Abidjan will organize Days of Militancy, from 13 to 15 May, as a test. If it is successful, Militant Days will be instituted in all the departmental directorates.

After his presentation, the MEECI president gave the floor to the militants, who made concrete proposals; these will be taken into account in the debate on the upcoming reorganization of the Party and MEECI.

9516

CSO: 4719/1112

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

TRADE STUDY--MASERU--Three senior Lesotho government officials leave for Kenya this weekend on a trade promotion mission. They will also study the operations of the Kenya external trade authority, said the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1622

IMF TO GRANT FUNDS TO SUPPORT 1982-1983 BUDGET

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Rufus M. Darpoh]

[Excerpt] Following tough negotiations in Washington, D.C. between officials of the Liberian Government and the Internatonaal Monetary Fund (IMF) from July 19-22, both sides have issued a Memorandum of Understanding and initialed a Letter of Intent under which Liberia is to get \$100 million to support the 1982/83 budget.

Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones who returned from the talks in Washington at the weekend, said in an interview yesterday that the two documents will be forwarded to the board of directors of the IMF for endorsement before the money is made available under SDR (Special Drawing Rights) for Liberia.

Minister Jones explained that Liberia is to get the same amount of \$55 million in SDR it got last year but this year the amount is up to \$100 million because of an increase in CFF (Compensatory Financial Facility) over and above that of last year's.

Progress in the implementation of the program described in the Memo of Understanding will be reviewed by representatives of the Government of Liberia and of the IMF at a mutually agreed date but not later than February 28, 1983.

Targets

The phasing of purchases under the new arrangement would be in five installments. The first purchase will be available immediately after the approval of the new arrangement by the IMF executive board.

Subject to observance of performance criteria to be specified in the stand-by arrangement, subsequent purchases may be made at dates to be agreed with the Treasurer's Department of the IMF in November 1982, February 1983, May 1983 and July 1983.

According to the Letter of Intent, the Liberian Government has, for the past two years, been implementing an adjustment program in cooperation with the IMF.

These have been difficult years for the Liberian economy, but through persistent programs the government has managed to meet its program targets.

The Letter noted that a major objective of the government's 1981/82 program which was supported by a SDR 55 million stand-by arrangement from the IMF was the re-establishment of internal and external confidence in the Liberian economy.

"We have implemented all the key measures in our 1981/82 program and we have met all the performance criteria set forth in the stand-by arrangement.

"Bank financing of the budget deficit which is at the heart of our problem, was contained to the target level; current external arrears have been eliminated and we are completing the debt rescheduling with bilateral creditors and commercial banks," the Letter of Intent said.

It stated that this program has been implemented in the context of a disappointing performance of the world and the Liberian economy. Liberian gross domestic product is estimated to have declined by one percent for the second consecutive year (a decline of four percent per capita per year) as exports and imports declined below levels projected at the beginning of the program year. Private investment has not begun to recover and unemployment remains at an unacceptably high level, the Letter of Intent explained.

It said that in this situation the Liberian Government believes that it is necessary to continue the efforts to restore confidence and to increase productive capacity.

The 1982/83 program will be a first step toward a medium-term adjustment effort, the Letter said, adding that the focus of the program will be to reduce credit expansion to the Central Government and to the public corporations so as to enable the National Bank of Liberia (whose Governor, Mr Thomas D. Voer Hanson participated in the negotiations in Washington) to improve its external position.

CSO: 4700/1671

ISLAM REPORTEDLY SPREADING RAPIDLY IN NATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] The Imam of the Sekou Toure Avenue Mosque in Monrovia, Alhaji Ahmadu Conteh has expressed satisfaction over the rapid advancement of the Islamic Religion in Liberia.

Alhaji Conteh made the observation Sunday at a program marking the annual celebration of the end of Ramadan at the Capital Building.

He said the rapid spread of Islam in Liberia has dispelled the misconception that the Islamic Religion was meant to be practiced by a particular ethnic group.

He said the Islamic religion was open to all peoples of the world irrespective of race or ethnicity.

Imam Conteh called on all Muslims to desist from hypocritical acts and to guide themselves by the laws of Islam in their endeavours.

Earlier the president of the Organization of Liberian Muslim Youth (OLMY), Mr Varmuya N. Abdulai, noted that the false belief that Islam was an inherited religion had created attitudes of indifference and ignorance among Muslim youths.

He said it was in a bid to correct this erroneous belief and to propagate the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed that the Organization of Liberian Muslim Youths was founded in 1974.

Also speaking at the program, the Administrative Assistant to PRC Speaker, Mr Victor E. Dougba, who deputized for Speaker Jeffred Gbatu warned that the multiplicity of religions in the country should not constitute a barrier to the building of a greater Liberia. He said all religious groups in the country should work together to formulate meaningful strategies for the reconstruction of Liberia.

He urged all Muslims to redouble their efforts in contributing to the development of their country.--LINA

CSO: 4700/1671

PRC'S MILITARY HOUSING PROGRAM 'UNFOLDING REALITY'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] When the People's Redemption Council came to power two years ago, one of its foremost commitments was to completely house the nation's men and women in arms.

And after nearly 27 months of steering the ship of state, the PRC's Military housing program is now becoming an unfolding reality: At the Barclay Training Center a substantial number of armed men and women are now being accommodated within the military housing projects; the story is the same at Camp Ramrod (72nd) where 28 units were recently completed. At the Tubman Military Academy (Todee) mud and shrub units have given way to about 40 new concrete structures while soldiers at Camp Schiefflin were given a Redemption Day gift of six units on April 8 this year. These are just about few of the units built for men and women in arms throughout the country.

However, the latest addition to the Military housing scheme is that of high-rise apartments; under construction at the Barclay Training Center which has probably one of the highest concentration of units for our men and women in arms, the high-rise units will serve as perhaps the largest in the PRC housing scheme for soldiers.

Although up to press time the NEW LIBERIAN could not confirm the number of soldiers the "high-rise" would accommodate upon completion, it is however, believed that several hundreds if not thousands, are to be comfortably lodged "with ease."

With the current fast pace of onstruction at the site--near the Public Health Pond (PHP)--it is also believed that a few of these structures will be completed by late this year or early next year.

Military barracks throughout the country (not only Monrovia) are going through a rapid transformation process. The scheme which is being worked out in phases is a concrete expression of the Council's intent to fully house the nation's men and women in arms before the return to civilian rule in 1985.

CSO: 4700/1671

PAPER PROVIDES CORRECTION TO TARPEH'S REPORTED IMPRISONMENT SITE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Mr Anthony Tarpeh, former managing director of the National Port Authority, has been imprisoned at the Central Prison and not at the Post Stockade as was reported by this newspaper yesterday.

Mr Tarpeh was sent to jail late Tuesday for failing to retribute the amount of \$75,015.97 within three days of his conviction by the Special Theft Court.

He was last week Thursday, given 72 hours to refund the amount after the court found him guilty of embezzling same from the National Port Authority.

At the time of his conviction he was also ordered by the court to pay a fine of \$500 on the spot, or go to jail for 10 months at the rate of \$50 per month. Mr Tarpeh paid the fine in cash on the day of the judgment (last Thursday).

The fine was separate and distinct from the \$75,015.97 restitution which he was ordered to pay within 72 hours.

According to the verdict, Mr Tarpeh's "failure to make the restitution within 72 hours in the said amount of \$75,015.97, his personal and real property, if any, shall be confiscated until said restitution is made. In the event where there is no personal and real property sufficient to cover the amount, he shall remain in custody until the full amount mentioned aforesaid is totally liquidated."

CSO: 4700/1671

DOE RAPS INSURANCE COMPANIES' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CLIENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Liberian Leader, CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe, has frowned on the attitude of Insurance Companies in Liberia toward their clients.

Reacting to numerous disheartening reports he has received in his office, the Head of State referred to unfair treatment given citizens by insurance companies when it comes to the question of paying claims.

He noted that many of these companies adopt delay tactics, employ lawyers and engage in unscrupulous methods to evade payment of claims resulting from sickness, accident or death.

He noted that such attitudes can be considered nothing less than gross disadvantages to poor citizens who cannot afford lawyers.

According to an Executive Mansion release issued Monday, CIC Doe said in many cases decisions are made by the Labour Ministry or the Courts on the legitimacy of claims, yet insurance companies refuse to pay such claims, causing untold hardships to citizens.

The Liberian Leader further noted that while generally maintaining a reluctant attitude to live up to their commitment to their customers, insurance companies in Liberia have done nothing to reinvest their profits in the country in a meaningful way.

He said he is undertaking a thorough review of all insurance companies' activities in the country to ascertain their commitment to the well-being of Liberians and the development of our country.

It is in this vein, said CIC Doe, that Government is considering the establishment of a State insurance company which would put the interest of the Liberian masses above everything else.

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

FLIGHT INFORMATIONAL CENTER OPERATIONAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Jul 82 p 8

[Excerpt] The Roberts Flight Information Regional Center located at Roberts International Airport, Marshall Territory, has become operational.

This was disclosed Wednesday to the Minister of Commerce, E. Sumo Jones, by Mr Bambo Fofana, Director-General of the center during an inspection tour of the technical facilities of the center by the Minister.

Mr Fofana also informed Minister Jones that the technical facilities which provide information to international aircraft using the airspace of Mano River member states had been installed.

According to a Ministry of Commerce release, the flight information center, including housing units for employees, was financed at a cost of nearly \$6 million through a loan.

Fifteen percent of the loan was granted by the National Housing and Savings Bank here while the remaining eighty-five was provided by the Canadian Economic Development Community.

The flight information center will levy new enroute air navigation charges in international flights within the Roberts Flight Information region at \$46 per flight for aircraft of up to an metric tons as of August 5 this year.

According to the Commerce Ministry release, the new rates are a result to the costs incurred in the development and implementation of the new Roberts Air Traffic Control Center.

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

NPA OFFICIAL NOTES NUMEROUS PROBLEMS FACING NPA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by G. Kparcon Nardoh]

[Text] The sudden increase in stevedoring companies, underselling and smuggling of goods slated for transshipment and the lack of spare parts to adequately maintain operational equipment are among many problems hampering the smooth operation of the National Port Authority, Captain Ernest B. Jones, Deputy Managing Director for Operation, disclosed Monday.

Blame

Speaking in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN at his NPA office, Captain Jones blamed the sudden increase in stevedoring companies at NPA on the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation which is responsible for the issuance of licenses for the establishment of the entity here.

He did not say how many stevedoring companies operating currently. But, he wondered: "How should there be a sudden increase in stevedoring companies when the shipping traffic has dropped." He said there were only five of such companies here before the April 12 Revolution.

Stevedoring Companies

Captain Jones said though the Ministry of Commerce decides whether one can establish a stevedoring company or not, the NPA Board of Directors has directed that only five of such companies, strictly owned by potential Liberians be operated within the Freeport of Monrovia.

He confirmed that some non-Liberians are involved in the business when asked whether there are some of such people engaged in stevedoring here.

Captain Jones said the NPA board further directed that the policies of the Ministry of Commerce and those governing the port be adhered to.

Looters

He said besides "a lot of discrepancies in the working manifests of NPA and those of the stevedoring companies," they are responsible for the high rate of looters roaming the port day and night.

Captain Jones told the NEW LIBERIAN that he has written the Managing Director of NPA, Dr J. Bernard Blam, expressing his opposition to "these discrepancies" and the sudden increase in stevedoring companies after the April 12 Revolution, to discuss them with NPA Board of Directors for their consideration.

Another problem working against the smooth operation of NPA, he said, is the scattering of bonded warehouses all over Monrovia which, according to him, is a "security risk."

He said despite NPA's responsibility to store certain goods in its warehouses located at the Freeport of Monrovia, "we have seen a big increase in bonded warehouses in the city which has created a security risk..."

On the operational strength of NPA, Capt Jones stressed the need for such equipment as fisheries, storage and warehouse, adding that all of these equipment are needed at the NPA to cope with the "shipping world."

Unfortunate

Jones noted: "It has been unfortunate for us since we took over... We have been using the same equipment we met here." He said spare parts for these old equipment used for container shipments at the port are scarce.

The NPA Deputy Chief, however, expressed optimism that the situation would improve during this fiscal year because NPA Managing Director Dr J. Bernard Blamo is currently in the United States negotiating for facilities on behalf of the corporation.

Adversity

On the work of the corporation, Capt Jones said about 950 additional men were employed after the 1980 Revolution. But, he said, the high rate of employment had an adverse effect on the NPA.

He said at the time the curfew was enforced, immediately following the coup, the port was operating a two-shift work system which caused management to pay huge sum of money for overtime to employees in addition to their monthly salaries.

But, he said, the lifting of the curfew has eased the situation because the port operation has returned to normalcy with the old three-shift daily operation re-introduced.

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

PRC LOAN AGREEMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] A \$13 million loan agreement was Friday signed between the governments of Liberia and the People's Republic of China at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia.

The loan is to help revitalize the Liberian Sugar Corporation (LIBSUCO) in Maryland County.

Foreign Minister Dr H. Boima Fahnbulleh signed on behalf of the Liberian government while Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu signed for his government.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Minister Fahnbulleh said the loan was a manifestation of the friendly ties existing between China and Liberia.

He lauded the Chinese government for its continuous assistance towards the development of Liberia.

In remarks, Ambassador Liu Pu said the signing of the agreement was a sign of cooperation between China and Liberia.

He said the recent visit of the Liberian leader, CIC Samuel K. Doe to China has further strengthened the already existing ties between the two countries.

According to the agreement, a team from China would arrive in Liberia shortly to assess the existing machinery and equipment at the Liberia Sugar Corporation and to work out a program aimed at revitalizing the corporation.

Under the agreement, Liberia is to also receive 20 command cars and six vehicles including four large buses from the Chinese government--LINA

CSO: 4700/1671

FRG AMBASSADOR VISITS NIMBA COUNTY, PROMISES CONTINUED AID

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany would continue to assist Liberia in its development programs, German Ambassador Helmut Frundt gave the assurance in Sanniquellie.

Ambassador Frundt gave the assurance recently at the end of a three-day visit to Nimba County to acquaint himself with Development projects in that part of Liberia.

He emphasized the need to strengthen the friendly ties between West Germany and Liberia for more economic aid that could accelerate rural development.

He assured Nimba Superintendent Brig. Gen Joseph Farngalo that he would communicate with his government about the development needs of Nimba and Liberia as a whole.

During his visit Ambassador Frundt inspected the Nimba County Agricultural Development Project (NCADP), a fish pond, cocoa and coffee nurseries, among other projects.

Superintendent Farngalo thanked Ambassador Frundt for the visit and told him that the people of Nimba would look forward to positive fruits of his visit.--LINA

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

FPOC MANAGEMENT SUSPENDS WORKER REDUNDANCY PLAN

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The management of the Firestone Plantations Company (FPOC) has assured the PRC government that it would suspend its plan to retrench 235 Liberian employees in order to retain their services at the plantations despite earlier notice that their jobs have been eliminated.

Disclosing this at his Mechlin Street office yesterday, Labour Minister David G. Dwanyen said this was in response to government's request to Firestone to suspend its redundancy scheme until its position was made clear into the matter.

Minister Dwanyen quoted the Firestone Management as saying that "it was a further manifestation of the company's commitment to keep the overwhelming majority of its Liberian employees employed."

In a letter to the Minister of Labour, the Management disclosed that in lieu of retrenchment, "they will be transferred to our Estates Department where their rates will have to conform to a higher or lower wage structure of the Agricultural sector as maintained by us in this area."

The letter added that "understanding and appreciating government's concern regarding the retrenchment of 235 employees at this time, the overall impact would be far-reaching."

The Minister of Labour on July 2 told the Management of Firestone to suspend its plan to retrench 235 Liberian employees because the company claimed that their jobs had been eliminated.

Minister Dwanyen has meanwhile expressed gratitude to the Firestone management for the compromise and hoped that the reduction of salaries of those involved which the company intends to affect would not be too drastic.

"Our only request and concern is that Firestone, as the oldest foreign based concession in Liberia, would cooperate with government in maintaining the country stable and peaceful so far as industry is concerned," the Labour Minister concluded.

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

WDC EXECUTIVES INVITED BY MECHANIZED FARMING TASK FORCE ARRIVE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Two executives of the World Development Corporation (WDC) arrived in Monrovia yesterday at the invitation of the Special Task Force on Mechanized Farming.

The executives, James P. Alexander, President of WDC and Robert Lewis, an Associate of WDC are expected to be in the country for 20 days to assist the Special Task Force in devising strategies for the expansion and revitalization of Liberia's agriculture programs.

Speaking to newsmen shortly upon arrival at the Roberts International Airport, Mr Alexander hoped that the Special Task Force set up by Head of State Samuel K. Doe last June "will make a substantial difference in the future of Liberia."

Asked about the several changes in the schedule for his arrival, the WDC official said "WDC was moving around the power circles in the United States" that the Special Task Force received all of the needed support regarding its work.

Another factor for the delay, Mr Alexander said, was due to discussions with U.S. State Department officials who were putting together a similar Task Force for the Reagan administration. "We wanted to make sure that the two packages were linked," he said.

Later in the day the two executives, accompanied by the Administrative and Liaison Officer of the Special Task Force, Blamo Nelson and Horatio Flumoko paid a courtesy call on the Task Force chairman, Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa at his BTC office in Monrovia.

Gen Quiwonkpa welcomed the WDC executives to Liberia and said he looked forward to holding fruitful discussions with them on the programs of the Task Force.

WDC President James P. Alexander assured General Quiwonkpa that his corporation was prepared to work with the Special Task Force "day and night" during their visit.

According to a document from the office of Commanding General, the Task Force intends to have WDC "identify private and public sources of funding in the United States and advise the Government of Liberia on how to take advantage of these sources.

The document said WDC will also identify and encourage American private and public investment interests for the expansion of Liberia's agricultural activities as well as identify and advise the Government on worldwide market for Liberia's agriculture produce, especially food crops and spices among others.

The document further explained that WDC will identify and encourage American industrialists to assist in the establishment of food processing plants so that Liberia may export processed agricultural commodities as opposed to raw materials and identify and encourage international financiers to support Liberia's capital requirements for agricultural expansion, the document concluded.

CSO: 4700/1671

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FRENCH GOVERNMENT GRANT--The French Government has made available \$100,000 to the Liberian Government to conduct feasibility studies on confiscated rubber farms and to upgrade small scale farmer's programs. This was disclosed here Tuesday by the French Ambassador accredited to Liberia, Mr Delos Santos when he called on Agriculture Minister Alfred Fromoyan at his office. Ambassador Santos hoped that the rehabilitation program would not conflict with the operations of the Liberian Rubber Development unit, an Agriculture Ministry release said. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Jul 82 p 3]

DISMISSAL OF CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER--The Commissioner of Customs, Mr George D. Toukolon was sacked last Friday by the Head of State, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe. An Executive Mansion release announcing the dismissal said the commissioner was relieved of his post because his attitude and behaviour on the job did not reflect the confidence and trust reposed in him by the People's Redemption Council. The release gave no details. And when contacted, Mr Toukolon said he was not prepared to make any comment to the press. Meanwhile, the senior collector of the Freeport of Monrovia, Francis Kelekai has been named by the Head of State to succeed Mr Toukolon. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 82 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4600/1671

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS NATIONAL LOAN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Pascal Rakotomavo met with the press.

Journalists had been wanting this meeting for quite a while. Not only because of the economic circumstances, of which everyone is aware, but also because the new finance minister had not yet had a chance to make a public statement since his appointment four and one half months ago.

Yesterday that expectation was fulfilled, the motivation being given by the promotion of the national loan, which President Didier Ratsiraka had announced as early as 10 January. Now it has been activated.

The minister gave a good presentation to the press, using a concise introduction followed by a classic dialogue of questions and answers.

In his first performance facing the press, Minister Pascal Rakotomavo gave a masterful show. He used a simple vocabulary, accessible to most, switching from Malagasy to French with equal ease, always displaying an infectious good humor which contributed to create a relaxed atmosphere despite the seriousness--one might even say the austerity--of the topics.

What about the national loan, the number one topic of this "press chat"? It is a plan aiming to have the people contribute to Operation Rice Production. That plan has been named LOVA, a Malagasy acronym for "Lela vola omena ka vary ho antsika," which literally means "money voluntarily given to guarantee rice for all." Phonetically, however, that Malagasy acronym is loaded with significance: it means "inheritance."

This is what gives it the ring of an appeal to patriotic feeling, because the purpose is to win the rice production battle in order to ensure that future generations will be self-sufficient with regard to food. A far-reaching objective, but also, how worthy!

For the first time then, and in a clever manner, the people have been backed against the wall, because, although the operation is voluntary, it cannot be successful without a national movement. To be sure, it is aimed more particularly at those who have some savings (there are reportedly between

80 and 100 billion [Malagasy francs] in funds "stashed away"). It is also aimed at all men and women to become aware of the "national duty" aspect of the loan, because no better motivation can be found than this "battle for rice," since rice is a basic food that each year causes a heavy drain on foreign currency totaling several billions. That money is a direct subsidy for the farmers of Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Japan, and even the United States. Why not keep that money for our own farmers, in order to ensure a better life for the Malagasy themselves, and for their future generations?

A daring bet, but one that must be won. Daring because, in spite of the current troubles, in spite of inflation, the monetary erosion and a decreasing purchasing power (particularly for the middle classes), the national loan might seem to be a long shot. But it is a bet that must be won because patriotism must have the upper hand. Since the beginning of the revolutionary era, this has been the only opportunity to test the patriotic fiber of the Malagasy.

Before we make any further comments, here, for a start, are the technical explanations given by Minister Pascal Rakotomavo regarding this voluntary national loan.

Minister Pascal Rakotomavo immediately explained the reasons that have led the government to propose this national loan: facing the [economic] crisis and winning the rice battle. Indeed this loan, which will be voluntary, will give the government available credit estimated at 5 billion Malagasy francs for its agricultural budget, since that amount will be reserved for the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform to allow us to stop importing rice.

We believe, however, that the success of this operation will depend on the patriotic spirit of the Malagasy people. In fact, each and every one of us can take part in it, in return for 1,000, 5,000, or 50,000 FMG. And, in spite of the current economic crisis, we think that every family will be able to raise that amount, at least within a year, especially since the Ministry of Finance has made it clear that the government will honor its commitments.

To achieve that purpose, each year, the Ministry will conduct a drawing--a sort of lottery for participants--with prizes ranging from two million to 5,000 FMG to reward the lucky ones. In addition, the interest rate for this voluntary loan--to be called LOVA as a reminder that it involves leaving something important to one's homeland--will be higher than that currently paid by the banks: 15 percent for a 5-year loan and 18 percent for a 10-year loan. This constitutes a considerable incentive for everyone: from the ordinary citizen to state or private companies, and even for political organizations, from which the Ministry of Finance expects great things. Besides, the interest, which won't be impossible, will be paid annually to their beneficiaries.

With such detailed information, we hope that each and every citizen will unhesitatingly do his share to make self-sufficiency with regard to food by the year 2,000 a permanent reality, and no longer a dream. The launching of

this voluntary operation has been scheduled for Monday, 7 June 1982. However, considering the state of communications, the forms will not reach every point in the area of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar at the same time. Let us point out that those forms may be obtained as registered or bearer securities in all communities where an office of the Treasury is located.

As if to avoid any misunderstanding, the minister of finance made it clear that his department is currently continuing its efforts to speed up payment of the Malagasy government's financial commitments. Also, bookkeeping and management of the LOVA or the voluntary loans will be entrusted to the Banque Centrale de la Republique Democratique de Madagascar [Central Bank of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar].

11936

CSO: 4719/1111

IDA AID PROVIDES POWER FOR MALI

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jul 82 p 1955

[Text]

The Bamako area of Mali is to have a more reliable power and water supply as a result of the technical assistance and expansion of facilities to be provided to Energie du Mali by the International Development Association.

An SDR 20.4m (\$24m) credit from IDA will help to finance the efforts of Energie du Mali to improve its managerial and technical capability and to provide an expanded and reliable service to consumers, primarily in urban areas.

A large part of the \$43.2m project will be for technical assistance. A team of managers and technical experts will be provided to Energie du Mali to advise the management and help operations. They will also provide on-the-job training for Malian staff. Other consultants will carry out studies of the power and water supply systems for the medium and the long term and provide engineering services.

Power expansion includes building a 2 megawatt biomass power plant at Mopti/Sevare and rehabilitating the Dar Salam power plant in Bamako. The power network will also be extended to ten new sections of Bamako, accom-

modating about 5,000 potential customers.

A novel feature of the project's power component is the biomass power scheme which will use low-heat value gas and gas oil produced from burning rice husks. This relatively new technology will mean decreased costs, as the only alternative would have been a diesel-based power plant.

A water distribution network and pumping equipment will relieve major bottlenecks in production facilities in Bamako. About 60,000 people will gain access to safer, less expensive water, and about 150,000 current customers will benefit from better service.

The OPEC Fund will finance the \$6.4m biomass power scheme. Co-financing from the two French aid agencies, joint owners of Energie du Mali together with the Malian Government, represents about 50 per cent of the technical assistance component and the rehabilitation of the Dar Salam power plant. Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique is providing a \$6m. credit, while the Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération is contributing a grant of \$4.8m.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES APPROVED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "First Constitutional Changes Introduced by the New Government"]

[Text] Two deputies from the opposition, Mrs France Roussety and Michael Glover vote with the government majority.

Historical importance of the amendments stressed by the "back benchers."

Yesterday, during a night session of the Legislative Assembly, the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance--keeping promises made before 11 June and right after its coming into office--amended our Constitution so as to guarantee that general elections would take place every fifth year, and to restore by-elections. From now on, any government wishing to extend the term of parliament beyond a five-year period will have to obtain, through a referendum, the agreement of three-fourths of the electorate followed by an absolute majority vote of ALL members of parliament. From now on, also, any seat declared vacant in parliament can be filled only through a by-election, except if a prompt dissolution of the Legislative Assembly is contemplated. This puts an end to a practice which had been made legal by the former regime, and which made it possible for defeated candidates to become deputies in parliament.

These two major amendments to the Constitution, introduced by prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, were voted unanimously by the parliament; the two candidates of the opposition, Mrs France Roussety and Mr Michael Glover also voted for the amendments, to the loud applause of the government majority. An individual vote, which yielded 63 for, 0 against, had been suggested by the chief whip of the MMM/PSM alliance, Mr Radha Gangooosingh. The opposition leader, Sir Gaetan Duval, and Nicol Francois, who in the morning had taken part in the first part of the debates, were not present at the time of the vote.

The same overwhelming majority also amended the Constitution to permit the creation of a deputy prime minister, a position that will be held by PSM leader, Mr Harist Boodhoo, who thus officially becomes the regime's No 2 man, after Mr Jugnauth. In accordance with the MMM/PSM electoral platform, the positions of parliamentary secretary, considered to be "sinecures" have been abolished. The diplomats and special advisors of our embassies can now be recalled after general elections, with an indemnity of three months' salary, and a clause added to the Constitution during debates in commission deprives them of any legal right to claim damages: "They shall not be entitled to any other damages or compensation under any law whatsoever." Finally, our Constitution will also include a provision so that the number of ministers will never exceed 18, instead of 20 provided by a constitutional clause until now.

In close correlation with the above-mentioned changes, the Labor (Amendment) Bill, also introduced by the prime minister, is now denying the ambassadors and recallable special advisors the right to any indemnities beyond those provided for by their contracts. A bill to this effect was voted unanimously without any changes.

Finally, the Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, introduced by the minister of Justice, Mrs Shirin Aumeeruddy-Zciffra, and approved by the same overwhelming majority in parliament, provides that the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, as well as Tromelin Island, are part of the Mauritian territorial zone. For practical reasons, the new law was given retroactive effect as of 13 July 1974. This "legal gesture" of the government is likely to be followed by "political and diplomatic action" to obtain the return of these islands, it was announced yesterday during the debates on the bill. Legal proceedings could also be started through the International Court of Justice.

The series of constitutional changes introduced by the prime minister was received by a chorus of congratulations from the back benchers who, they said, did not want to miss this "historical opportunity" to speak. For his part, the prime minister, who was warmly congratulated, had declared that his constitutional amendment bills were intended not only to restore democracy and liberties, but also to consolidate them. The prime minister also stated that, through this action, the government is opposing a vexing refutation to those who claimed it would take the road to dictatorship.

Other speakers concurred and recalled that it was the former government coalition, PT/PMSD [Labor Party/Mauritian Social-Democratic Party] who had encroached upon democracy when they took advantage of a three-fourths majority in parliament to safeguard personal interests, postponed general elections and abolished by-elections after the stinging defeat of the Labor Party in a by-election at Pamplémousses-Triolet.

In the absence of the leader of the opposition, Mr Madun Dulloo who, last week, had started the debate on the Queen's speech, was the first to speak on the constitutional amendment bills. He declared himself pleased that the government was "a government of action." The clause providing for elections every fifth year was designed so that no one can infringe on the rights of the

electorate. The electorate's agreement must be obtained first. He then made a point of recalling how, in the past, the Constitution had been changed to enable politicians to remain in office.

During a long speech, he also made certain suggestions in order, among other things, to dissipate confusion as to the proclamation of the election date. He pointed out that the law was worded in such a manner that nobody can know when elections will take place. Before the last elections, even jurists were in the dark and, therefore, he asked that the law be clarified once and for all. He also drew the attention of the government to the fact that, although diplomats are not entitled to indemnities following the termination of their contract after general elections, they still can claim damages under the common law.

After him, the following spoke in succession: Messrs Finlay Salesse, Anil Gayan, Karl Offman, Kishore Deerpalsingh, Regis Finette, J.P. Nundallalee, S. Peerthum, A. Parsooramen, D. Gokhool, Kader Bhayat, Uttam Jawaheer, France Canabady, Mrs Shirin Aumeeruddy Cziffra, and then the prime minister, Mr Jugnauth, summarized the debate on The Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Bill.

According to Mr Salesse, third deputy of Beau-Bassin/Petite Riviere, these amendments have "a dual historical importance": to restore democracy and to consolidate it. They are a slap in the face for the opponents of the MMM/PSM alliance who, "during the whole election campaign claimed that we were going to infringe on democracy, postpone elections indefinitely, and trample basic liberties. There were naive minds who could believe such things. But as we already said," Mr Salesse went on, "we have no lesson to receive from those people who have themselves made democracy a mockery. We shall treat them with the contempt they deserve." After stating that the introduction of these amendments was "a historical day" for Mauritius, Mr Salesse said that there would be more such days and that the government is now practising "socialism in a context of freedom."

After also denouncing the policy followed by the former regime, especially its lack of respect for democracy, the deputy of Beau-Bassin/Petite Riviere justified the cancellation of our diplomats' contracts from whom, he said, he had expected a little more dignity and that they would themselves submit their resignation. After slavishly serving the former regime, they should not expect to be sent roses. He concluded by congratulating the prime minister for introducing the constitutional amendments, thus keeping his word. This will, at last, bring a wind of freedom to the country, and Mauritius has thus shown to the world that socialism can be practiced in a context of freedom.

Other speakers expressed similar opinions. They also pointed out to gaps in some clauses of the bills introduced, which enabled the government to make the necessary corrections during debates in commission. Mr Anil Gayan stated that this was the very first time that a bill was introduced to consolidate democracy. The referendum will give the Mauritian people a new forum where to express itself.

For his part, Mr Karl Offman stressed the fact that the government had to make the bill on ambassadors and special advisors retroactive in order to correct the existing situation. He expressed the hope that, in the future, the government will not see itself forced to pass laws with retroactive effect. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Jean-Claude De L'Estrac, for his part, stated that the islanders can look forward to a brighter future now that the agreement with Great Britain on the matter of compensation has been signed. The government wanted to make sure that the signature of the agreement would not deprive Mauritius of its right to continue claiming sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago and Diego Garcia. Mr De L'Estrac's intervention was part of the debate on the Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Bill.

In this respect, the prime minister stressed the "patriotic " nature of the government's approach. As for the minister the Finances, Mr Paul Berenger, he stated that Mr Jugnauth's option in favor of the integration of Diego Garcia to our territory dated back to 1980, when, as the opposition leader, he had introduced a concrete proposal in this respect. At the time, his proposal was rejected by the government majority, and Mr Berenger said he remembered the former minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Harold Walter's saying on that day in parliament: "Diego Garcia is part of British Territory. There is no getting away from it." As a protest against the unpatriotic gesture of the former regime, the opposition had walked out and it has now come into power to restore the territorial integrity of the country.

9294

CSO: 4719/1189

MEASURES PLANNED TO DEVELOP ISLAND OF RODRIGUES

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The provision of safe drinking water to all regions of Rodrigues as rapidly as possible remains the top priority of the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government where the development of this island is concerned. The interministerial committee which will begin its work early this week following the return yesterday of Serge Clair, minister of Rodrigues Island affairs, will take up this acute problem without delay.

If it is true that everything remains to be done on Rodrigues, the fact is that the new government has already attacked the task. The proof is that following the talks between Serge Clair, minister of Rodrigues Island affairs, and Prof J. Manrakhan, vice chancellor of the University of Mauritius, a plan to open a branch university on Rodrigues shortly was agreed upon. As soon as this is done, University of Mauritius personnel will be dispatched to the island to take charge of courses, on a rotating schedule, with a view to the training of the cadres from Mauritius and Rodrigues itself who are there.

The adult education program which will be drafted will also come within the responsibilities of this university branch.

The interministerial committee, which includes the ministers of finance, economic planning and development, Rodrigues Island affairs, agriculture, health and labor, among others, will also take up the problems of the settlements built with EDF [European Development Fund] aid. Like those built on Mauritius, the Rodrigues settlements are not provided with any sanitary facilities. "The occupants of these little houses," a cabinet member told us, "must use the outdoors as their bathroom." Thus after each heavy rainfall, an epidemic of gastroenteritis takes its toll. These homes were built without any infrastructure.

There are water taps in certain parts of Rodrigues, but a little anecdote brought back from the island clearly shows the quality of the water the people of Rodrigues are asked to drink. "An official from Mauritius working on the island brought his dog with him from home. Since his arrival, the dog has been unwilling to drink a single drop of water from the taps." And to think that the people of Rodrigues, human beings like all others, are asked to drink

it! In the social sector, housing and the provision of safe drinking water are the two major problems on Rodrigues.

The interministerial committee will in the course of its work take up the basic problems of this island. Agriculture predominates in the economy of Rodrigues. The main products are onions, garlic, corn, cassava, fish and livestock. Rodrigues also produces other vegetables, some varieties of fruits and other farm products which are consumed locally. Some 6,000 arpents of land, or about 25 percent of the total area, can be cultivated. However, only 800 arpents are planted to crops at present. The hindrances, it is said, are the lack of equipment, paved roads, water supply and developed land.

The exports from Rodrigues to Mauritius came to 10.8 million rupees in 1981, while the imports totaled 101 million. The Rodrigues trade deficit increased steadily between 1976 and 1981, from a total of 28.5 million rupees to 90.3 million.

A project for providing water was launched with a view to supplementing the land development program.

The allocation from the 1981-82 budget for this project came to 10 million rupees. Reservoirs were built for irrigation and to supply the livestock. However, a number of these reservoirs are dry the greater part of the time for lack of an adequate water supply. A research program financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is currently in progress with a view to locating possible underground water sheets.

Weather conditions and the fact that 50 percent of the fishermen have found "relief" work at a rate of 30 rupees per day have resulted in a very difficult situation for the fishing industry.

The most important of the projects drafted for Rodrigues is the integrated farm development program. The cost of the project will be 49 million rupees, with the government contributing 21 million and the European Community 28 million. The project involves the reafforestation of 150 hectares of land, terracing of 30 hectares and the development of 100 other hectares for use as pastureland. The other development projects call for the installation of a radio station and electrification of the island. The cost estimate for the radio station project is 4.1 million rupees, and work will probably begin next October. The electrification project will cost some 35.6 million rupees. Of this sum, the government of the FRG will contribute 20 million rupees. The project calls for the installation of two 450 kilowatt generators, the expansion of the existing power plant and the distribution of electrical energy to all the residential neighborhoods.

5157
USO: 4719/1195

REBIRTH OF LABOR PARTY ADVOCATED

Port Louis THE NATION in English 18, 19 Jul 82

[Two-part serialized editorial signed: "Thumb Mark IV"]

[18 Jul 82 pp 1, 8]

[Text]

IDEOLOGY

The constitution of the Mauritius Labour Party defines its ideological pugnance in the following terms: Art. IV (4).

'To secure for the workers by hand or by brain a constantly rising share in the products of their industry upon the basis of the common ownership of the principal means of production and of the social appropriation of the products of Labour'. There can be no doubt, with this, left in the mind of any member, fellow-traveller or camp-follower of the party as to its essentially socialist profundity and its leftist inspiration.

DEFEAT

The defeat of the M.L.P. is the end-result of a historical process which had started in 1968 on the day following the accession of the island to the status of independence. History is made and moulded as all socialists should know, by the masses and not by mere individuals as such. The historical for-

ces released by pressing socio-economic factors taking the forms of communalism, casteism, personalism and anarcho-trade unionism let alone inflation and the world economic crisis, have produced the post-12 of June Mauritius.

THE PARTY

The party itself was no longer playing its historical role as the vanguard of thinking Mauritians and offering the toiling masses a socialist direction and education as motivational instruments of participatory party government. The party has betrayed, since long, an amazing absence of basic theoretical thinking to guide and support its praxis within the populations. Lack of a proper sociological analysis in contradistinction to pure politicking has, naturally enough, been another set back to the leaders of the M.L.P.

THE MEN

There is no doubt that the top leadership of

the party is made of men with remarkable achievements to their lapels; but usage and the wear and tear of long years of public life in a small place characterised by all the sociological disadvantages of insularity have done them up. But the party has a stock of new men, new ideas, and new hopes to offer to a public which is learning a fast that the Opposition has fed them too many promises and dreams during a helluva electoral campaign.

THE ORGANISATION

If as a government, the M.L.P. has managed the makeshift with a pseudo-organisation based on the sheer charisma of its leader, it would seem from the signs writ large on the walls that it must, now, resort to a more traditionally inspired form of opposition — slanted political organisation i.e. structures lubricated and kept alive by sustained ideological motive forces at the base. But organising on the strength of what? The

ashes of defeat? You can as well ask.

A NEW POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

The Mauritian people will soon learn, if it has not started to do it already, that the Opposition parties have ridden on the crests of as many waves as they could have unleashed. All men and forces from their ranks have beleaguered against the Labour Party. On what political philosophy? A vague national populism in which the last remnant of the marxism was but obliterated, led in an evangelical way making people believing that their phantasms and nightmares and, after all, convertible into sweet dreams through the brokerage of the MMM/PSM. The hangover is persisting. The disillusion will be shocking and severe.

POLITICAL REALISM

The M.L.P. must not fall into this facile temptation, too. It must invoke a politics based on Mauritian socio-economic realism. The island is only an insignificant speck, over-populated, devoid of all mineral wealth, saddled with a social edifice made of fire-tightless compartments, infested with draught seasons and cyclonic inclemencies and so on. This is not a land of 'Kalamindas' in the mouth. We must tell Mauritians that their country is small, poor, overcrowded and divided among themselves and not a stock market for over bidding in the heat

of thoughtless electioneering. And that ideology cannot become an alibi for fascists.

STRUCTURES

The structurisation apparent through the constitution of the M.L.P. is based on the principle of twenty constituency sections of the party itself. So it is clear the party must have one Constituency Party Committee in each constituency made up of delegates from all important places in the constituency. And in order to bring the structure to the people, there must be as many main sub-committees as there are inhabited localities in it. Example: Constituency of G.R.N.W. and P. Louis West have about 6 politically significant living conglomerations. Two delegates from each will make up a Constituency Party Committee of twelve members.

Each conglomeration will, in turn, have a sub-committee of twelve members or more. At the top, the Central Executive Committee issued from the Congress will function as usual. The Coming Annual Party conference commonly—called the Congress must, naturally, send up a new team of new men with new ideas and new materials for a renewal if the Labourites' hope.

A 5-MEN CENTRE

The top leadership of the party must emanate from a five-men centre. In it, the presiding function can be left for some times, at least, to an old

guard who has been less battered than others in the public esteem if any. The other four men must be young, new and capable of groundwork at organisational and motivational levels.

The Secretary General who may or may not be in it must be a young dedicated full-timer.

A PROGRAMMATIC STATEMENT

The M.L.P. must learn to shake off some of its old literature and antiquated stances. Excepting for the leaders of the Jeunesse Travailleuse and the occasional verbalisations of Dr J. B. David, few or none have been able to put up a coherent and systematic political parley.

A governmental programme can only be the result of an analysis of the Mauritian society. And what is happening to it? The inequalities between the haves and the have nots have become an abyss. The relatively well-off strata feel snowed under a subjective pauperisation, the mere feel of being poor, now; and hence, they feel that they are being fleeced away by too heavy a taxation at the hands of the treasury.

ECONOMIC AND SENTIMENTAL COMMUNALISM

The economic problem has eliminated the candor of sentimental communalism, but casteism is still rampant (the dominations at least of two ministers or more in the MMM/PSM being its direct re-

sult, let alone the fact that A. Jugnauth and H. Boodhoo's positions in the present government being anachronistic reminders, — already, of communalism). But it is sentimental communalism which in the retreat and not economic communalism (or historically functional economic communalism as opposed to ethno-cultural sentimental communalism). Example: the employees in Blyth Bros and Rogers Ltd are for the most part 'des gens de couleur'. The labourers are still the indians, hindus and muslims.

The creoles are still in blue uniforms for the most part and in the

docks or engaged in construction works as masons.

INDUSTRIAL DE COMMUNALISATION, FIRST :

Decommunalisation of work must be the essence of our ideo-economic thinking. If we sleep upon it and dream of a vague mauritianism and proclaim ourselves, suavely, as anti-communalists, we are either fooling others and this is a crime or stupid enough, not to see that we are a part of the decayed bones in the grave and this is a criminal folly. You cannot ironically, be part of the economic — communalism and at the same time denounce a form of senti-

mental communalism by voting with MMM/PSM

Work is an element of racial and communal division in the Island. Tackle this one, First.

REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH

This industrial apartheid sanctioned by usage and a form of moneyed respectability can only be eradicated by a redistribution of the nationally accumulated wealth as an adopted instrument of government policy. Unfortunately, the speech from the throne of the MMM/PSM government does not whisper a word about it.

THUMB MARK IV

[19 Jul 82 p 4]

[Text]

The main problem of Mauritius is not a problem generated by innocent or ignorant Mauritians for this matter; but the effects of the crisis of the capitalist system at the national and the international levels, the mutual reinforcement of which producing a splash of varicoloured misery, and essentially a black one for Mauritius.

The national consensus of the MMM/PSM comes in to consolidate the capitalism system by its new administrators. To argue the contrary is to fall into revolutionary reformism, an invention of Paul Pérenger as at one time, he gave us marxisme-libérale.

FOREIGN RELATIONSHIPS

The foreign relationships of a country can only be the reflection of and the continuation of its domestic socio-economic policies. Non-alignment does not mean, as Tito has insisted on a thousand platforms, equidistance in foreign relationship nor neutralism proper or neutralisedness. This is why India and Libya can call themselves non-aligned and be okayed about it in all international forum.

The foreign minister of the MMM/PSM has sent us a roar in the diplomatic hall when he

said that 'The MMM/PSM is the enemy of none but the friend of all'.

To say the least that is an untenable proposition; unless you feel gifted enough to fool both Libya or Saudi Arabia in a lightful diplomatic shaking of the hand.

The servility of the M.L.P. in the previous government to the occidental powers has been in itself a diplomatic blunder which was turned out the biggest damper, ever.

THE NATURAL PARTY OF MAURITIUS

The M.L.P. is the natural party of Mauritius. It is suffering the setbacks that it had known between 1936 and 1948. It's bound to be temporary. It has known it before.

Did not Lenin say that to a revolutionary, there is no 'défaite' but 'l'insuccès' for the makers of modern Mauritius cannot be qualified in any other way. They have made a pacific revolution in the country.

THE CROSSING OF THE DESERT:

The Labour Party can also derive comfort from the fact that this crossing

of the desert was perhaps an imperative evil. It will enable it to change its teams, rethink its strategic alignment and re-deploy its tactics and refuel its ideological tank. What it could not do by its own velleity has been forced upon it in storms and thunder.

5th SEPTEMBER, 82

In the meantime, the population will be placed in presence of the performance of the present government. If before one month, there is already so many people set against it in the streets, N.A., G.T.U., F.T.U. etcetera and elsewhere, it does not seem that it will make long time. And knowing Paul Béranger personally, I foresee general elections

before three years, if he does not change his mind about elections.

Partisans of Labour Party, stop crying, jump upon your feet and let's get cracking as from 5th September, 1982, another birth and surely the renaissance and a restatement of Local Travailism.

With the young ones, let's start again the long march, history repeating itself, and this time, we are being the actors.

It'll be hard and bitter; but the challenge is known at your hearts, at your limbs. The bread prepared for the funeral may well be used in good stead for the feast, indeed, if only we move more and more swiftly.

THUMB MARK IV

CSO: 4700/1645

LALIT DE KLAS LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON PLANS, VIEWS

Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 4-11 Jul 82 pp 1,3

[Press conference with Linzi Collen, Ram Seegobin, and Rex Stephen, leaders of the Lalit de Klas Party; date and place not specified]

[Text] Lalit de Klas [Class Struggle] held a press conference last week. In an effort to learn more, HORIZONS NOUVEAUX interviewed the party's three top leaders: Linzi Collen, Ram Seegobin, and Rex Stephen. Lalit de Klas does not conceal its ambition to become a big leftist party, replacing the MMM in the field, if necessary, "after the void left in the leftwing opposition by that party's coming to power." To quote the very words of Lalit's top leaders, "we are currently building up the means to do so."

The party's three priorities for the immediate future are: 1) to increase people's awareness and mobilize them around the antiapartheid theme within the framework of the anti-imperialist struggle; 2) to conduct an offensive on the union front, particularly at the level of unions that have not yet won recognition; and 3) to make a breakthrough with the students.

Lalit feels that because of the lack of adequate ideological preparedness on the part of many militants, it will have to fill the void left by the MMM as soon as possible so that "demagoguery and a communal resurgence will not fill it." In that context, Lalit intends to increase the number of its meetings for ideological training, increase the dissemination of ideological literature through its newspaper and tracts, initiate a series of meetings, and take a stand on current events through press communiques and press conferences.

[Question] Speaking of a "void," do you seriously think that the MMM cannot play a role as a party apart from the government?

[Answer] We feel that as a party, the MMM became isolated from the moment that the choice of ministers was not ratified by the assembly of delegates--contrary

in the constitution approved by that same assembly. The fact is that according to the MMM's constitution, the party must be given a voice in the choice of ministers and even the power of dismissal. For that matter, even the MMM's program for government has never been ratified by the party. And what about the power of the regional assemblies as far as the choice of candidates is concerned? There are many other examples to indicate that the party as a whole is no longer the decisionmaking center: the government now has the upper hand over the party, which is no longer under democratic control. We are actually witnessing a transition from a potentially socialist MMM movement to a totally social democratic MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government. The party's structures have been neutralized, and in the absence of organic links between the oppressed masses and the government, the latter merely represents the current relationship of classes. In other words, rather than being in a dynamic position for change, it is simply the powerless reflection of the aspirations of the oppressed masses.

[Question] But is it not possible that the MMM will recover as a movement for changing the relationships of strength and continuing the struggle?

[Answer] We feel that the MMM long ago passed the point of being able to recover (and that, incidentally, is why we withdrew from that party). Objectively, everything indicates that things are not going to change. You must know that some deputies thanked the regional assemblies rather than the party following their election. In such a context, we think that our decision to form another political party is in the interest of the long-term struggle.

[Question] What do you think of Paul Berenger's call for dialogue between the parties and the various components of the Left?

[Answer] As far as Lalit de Klas is concerned, we must first discover what the relations between the MMM as a party and the MMM as a government are going to be. Only after that situation has been clarified will we be able to consider the nature of our relations. Because the difference between the MMM and Lalit de Klas is that we stress training and issue precise words of command.

[Question] What about your relations with other leftwing groups, such as the FNAS, Lalit Travayer [Workers Struggle], and so on?

[Answer] It is true that there are many points of ideological agreement between Lalit de Klas and these groups. But we differ in our manner of going about things and working in the field. In specific contexts--on specific issues--we do not object to seeing an alliance develop for doing a specific job, because we do not regard ourselves as being in competition with those groups. It can be said, however, that to us there seems to be an organizational confusion between the FNAS and Lalit Travayer that is hard to understand. The FNAS regards itself as an autonomous front that includes Lalit Travayer, which itself is, as far as we know, a group within the MMM.

As far as we are concerned, we have a definite strategy--a political practice that has developed through the years of struggle--and we are moving ahead.

[Question] And what would you say if we asked you how you assess the government's action to date?

[Answer] We have found that there is a refrain that we are going to hear many times--that is, that such and such a demand cannot be met because it is not included in the program or that implementation of some other item that is in the program is not possible because of circumstances supposedly beyond the government's control. It seems to us that the government has proved to be extraordinarily timid so far in bringing about change in terms of what the people demanded through their massive vote on 11 June. We are in a situation in which the mass of the people are far ahead of the government.

To get back to specific points, it seems to us that: 1) the choice of ministers was subject to the same considerations as the choice of candidates before the elections; 2) the speech from the throne errs in that there are certain omissions--in particular, there was no mention of an amendment to the constitution to allow the removal of members of Parliament. That issue is before us again, precisely in light of the election results of 11 June; and 3) there is the problem of the SSS [State Security Service]. Contrary to the government program, no dissolution of the SSS is being contemplated--not even the suspension of all its activities pending the establishment of a security service that will be at least under Parliament's control. But the fact is that today, with its current makeup and considering its past record, notably the presence of indications that the SSS has collaborated with foreign agencies such as the CIA and BOSS [South African Bureau of State Security], that service--contrary to its purpose--has become a danger to "national security." Despite the government's assurances, we see the same faces spying on the activities of the workers, militants, and unions, whereas, for example, the foreign dens that plotted against the people's aspiration for change are under no surveillance at all. Quite the contrary. (See elsewhere in this issue the letter of protest from Lalit de Klas to the prime minister [not included here].)

The other major omission in the speech from the throne was the absence of provisions for allowing the oppressed masses to participate in the change.

We have not been struggling for change under anesthesia. The people want to see the change as well as create it.

In another area--that of foreign policy--one cannot really talk about positive neutrality while also talking about strengthening our ties with the imperialist countries, chief among them the United States.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the dangers that might exist in a "show-down" outcome [as published; possibly slowdown in change intended] in the eyes of the people?

[Answer] There will certainly be massive disillusionment. For one thing, it will open the door to the appearance of demagogues such as [first name not

Library, Murphy Davis, and for another, in the absence of a definite class line, we can expect a resurgence of communal propaganda.

Questioner: May we talk now about your three priorities?

Answerer: Aware that the government is bound to deviate from the proper line if the people are not aware, we have decided: 1) to organize awareness and mobilization meetings on the antiapartheid theme within the framework of the anti-imperialist struggle. In that context, we are organizing slide shows to commemorate Soweto and warn people against the South African threat; 2) on the union front, we are fighting to win recognition for the SILU-UASI [Sugar Industry Workers Union-Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry]. Tracts are being distributed by members of Lalit de Klas in the fields and so on. We feel, incidentally, that it is necessary to wage a political battle at the level of the union movement against all forms of bureaucratization in union leadership. We feel that with the new government having come to power, the union leader's interests will not coincide exactly with those of the union member. Thence the need to train the workers and mobilize the masses to struggle against union bureaucratization. It is also necessary to strengthen democratic structures at the rank-and-file level and bring into clear relief an anticapitalist line that would not necessarily be the equivalent of union demagoguery--with the emphasis, for example, on wage increases.

It is also necessary to struggle to get the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act] revoked as soon as possible so as to support the struggle against bureaucratization.

An equally important item is that negotiations must be returned to the work-places. Today, with the IRA, the worker is weak. He must surround himself with union leaders, negotiators, legal advisers, and so on. But he must learn to make decisions by himself and to take his future into his own hands.

It is also necessary to move toward union unity, to develop the requirement for unity at the rank-and-file level at each worksite, and to convince every worker that it is in his interest and the interest of all the others to have union unity. It is the strength of the workers that makes unity, not unity that makes strength.

On the third struggle front--that concerning the students--it is necessary to help them become solidly organized.

Questioner: Do you have any fears as far as the next budget is concerned?

Answerer: We feel that the budget will reflect the "new social consensus" being advocated by the INEF--that is, it will be a budget for the recovery of the capitalist economy, with all of the latter's implications as far as strengthening the capitalist class and perpetuating the suffering of the workers are concerned. The private sector and associations such as the MTPA are already applying that pressure through the rightwing so-called independent press. In view of all that, we would like, with your permission, to appeal to the militants to follow the alternative strategy being proposed by Lalit de Klas, to

lend a hand in the work to be done on the basis of the established priorities, to organize meetings, and possibly to join the structures of Lalit de Klas.

Lalit de Klas View of "Best-Loser System"

"Naturally, we are opposed to the best-loser system. We feel that with the election victory, the government could have amended the constitution, because the vote of 11 June was also a vote against the communalism inherent in the best-loser system. There is also extraordinary danger in the circumstance that the best-loser system makes it possible to create an artificial parliamentary opposition on a communal basis. It must also be pointed out that the reestablishment of by-elections contradicts the best-loser system. This is going to create legal, constitutional, and other contradictions that it will be impossible to resolve."

11795
CSO: 4719/1183

PROTEST AGAINST, DEFENSE OF 'BEST LOSER' SYSTEM REPORTED

Protest Demonstration Held

Port Louis THE NATION in French 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Several thousand persons demonstrated yesterday morning in front of the government headquarters building in protest against the "best-loser" system and the return of Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], to the legislative assembly, and also against the SSS [State Security Service]. This great anti-best loser demonstration was organized on the initiative of the Anti-Somaz National Front (FNAS) and Lalit de Klas. The four corrective deputies, Sir Gaetan Duval, Messrs Nicol Francois and Michael Glover, and Mrs France Roussety, gained entry to the legislative assembly and were sworn in as deputies.

At 10 am, Mr Glover, accompanied by Mrs Roussety, arrived at the government building and went in by the rear door facing Foch Square. Sir Gaetan Duval and Mr Francois entered the building at about 11:10 am under police escort.

The demonstration proceeded in orderly fashion and no regrettable incidents occurred. Throughout the morning, demonstrators gathered in the Jardin de la Compagnie. Carrying placards, banners and flags, they proceeded toward government headquarters chanting slogans hostile to the four "best losers" and the members of the SSS. As they marched, traffic in La Chaussee and along the Route Royale was halted. "We don't want best loser; we don't want Duval; we don't want the constitution. Best loser out. We don't want SSS" were the slogans chanted by the participants throughout the demonstration. At a given point, the demonstrators were informed that two corrective deputies, Mr Glover and Mrs France Roussety, had entered the government building by the rear door on Foch Square. Some of the demonstrators then went to a point near the Port Louis Theater. The demonstrators then had all three main entrances to the government headquarters blocked, hoping to prevent Sir Gaetan Duval and Mr Francois from entering.

Contrary to all expectations, these two gentlemen managed to enter the government headquarters under police escort, without being noticed by the demonstrators.

On learning that Sir Gaetan was already inside the building, the demonstrators proceeded to push and shove in an effort to get through the gate to the building.

The police promptly intervened and succeeded in calming the angry demonstrators.

Walkout

While the demonstrators were protesting noisily against the "best loser" system outside the government headquarters, Sir Gaetan Duval, Messrs Francois and Glover, and Madame Roussety took their oath as corrective deputies at 7:40 am in the parliament before Speaker Alan Ganoo. At that precise moment, the MMM/PSM back benchers walked out, while the MMM/PSM ministers remained in their seats.

The MMM/PSM back benchers went down into the courtyard, where they were applauded by the demonstrators. They stated to them that they had walked out to indicate their protest against the corrective deputies. Shortly afterward, they returned to the parliament floor. The demonstrators, for their part, remained outside the government building until 1:30 pm to learn what was happening in the assembly.

Appeal to Deputies

"Deputy, minister, come out to inform us," the demonstrators shouted. Deputies Asgarally, Parsooramen, Ramjuttun, Peerthum and Jawaheer then came out to meet with the demonstrators. Mr Asgarally, who acted as spokesman, told them that the motion against the "best loser" system had not yet been discussed and that there were parliamentary procedures to be followed. Where the LSS was concerned, Mr Asgarally told them that it will be reorganized, to which the demonstrators responded: "We don't want it, get rid of it."

Next Tuesday

The demonstrators gave the leaders of the MMM/PSM until next Tuesday to discuss the motion against the "best loser" system.

The demonstrators then dispersed in orderly fashion, promising to return in larger numbers next Tuesday.

Opposition Leader Criticizes Demonstration

Text Louis DE MAURICIEN in French 7 Jul 82 p 4

Text Sir Gaetan Duval, who received a letter confirming him as leader of the opposition today from Sir Dayendranath Burrenchoo, the governor general, called a press conference this morning to discuss yesterday's demonstration. The leader of the opposition drew the attention of the authorities at the very beginning of his address to the fact that there is a law prohibiting any demonstration within a radius of 1 mile around the assembly when

parliament is in session. "I do not say this for myself. I have no objection to demonstrations against me. That is the democratic right of the people."

He went on to add: "But if such things are allowed whenever there is a motion or a draft law which does not please a certain number of people, the assembly will be unable to adopt decisions based on its knowledge and conscience." Sir Gaetan Duval also said that there would then be "a danger of allowing oneself to be intimidated by a group of militants, and there would be no way to reach a decision in full freedom."

Sir Gaetan Duval, moreover, noted two striking phenomena currently to be found within the government. On the one hand, there are Messrs Jugnauth, Boodhoo and Berenger with their pacification attempts, and on the other hand, there are documents differing from these statements, he said.

Given this attitude on the part of the MMM, he added: "It is a question of establishing whether we are in the presence of an effort to confuse the issue."

Speaking of his official appointment as leader of the opposition, he stated: "I would like the opposition to be called on to play its role as the constitution provides."

After explaining that the four opposition deputies represent 35 percent of the votes of the Mauritian electorate, Sir Gaetan Duval made a point of specifying that "If we abandon our rights, we will be doing a disservice to our democracy and we will be mortgaging it for years to come."

Going on to speak of the motion proposed by Mr Azize Asgerally demanding the abandonment of the "best-loser" system, the leader of the opposition said: "We will let matters proceed and the MMM will reveal itself for what it is. We will see if it opposes the motion or if it rejects the right of 35 percent of the electorate to have representation in the parliament. If the motion were to pass, foreign countries would know what they are dealing with when the MMM talks of democracy."

Concerning his first day in the parliament, yesterday, Sir Gaetan Duval said: "I liked the speeches by Messrs C. Uteem, S. Kasenally and R. Jaddoo very much. They were very good. Also, the speaker, Mr Allan Ganoo, did his work very judiciously."

Prime Minister Defends System

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The head of the cabinet, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, maintained during a talk with newsmen yesterday that his government has no intention of amending the constitution in the near future such as to abolish the "best-loser system," as certain leftist factions demand. He explained that the government

will oppose the private motion put forth by Mr Azize Asgarally (LE MAURICIEN, day before yesterday), stating the following: "I gave my word of honor that there would be no constitutional amendment concerning the institutions other than those we set forth in our government program, and I will keep my word. There is nothing in our government program which says that we will abolish the "best-loser system." Thus we cannot morally undertake to do that now. We will see in 1987 if this proposal should be included in our program to obtain popular approval of it. Thus my position is clear. There will be no immediate elimination of the "best-loser system." We have a constitution and we intend to respect that constitution to the end. We also have a supreme court judgment on this issue and I will implement this judgment to maintain the dignity of our institutions."

Thus it seems that we are witnessing the first clash between the MMM/PSM cabinet and the back benchers on this question.

The prime minister was categorical yesterday when he met with LE MAURICIEN newsmen for his first press conference. He urged the MMM base and the back benchers not to pursue the issue further.

Concerning Mr Asgarally's private motion, the prime minister stated: "I am not in agreement with this motion."

The following is the complete statement made by the prime minister on this subject. "I have always said what I thought within the MMM. I have always said that we will work within the framework of the constitution and the laws to establish justice and confidence in our institutions, so that as years pass the people will no longer need to have representatives of their communities to represent them in the legislative assembly. The people must feel that their rights can be defended by all our representatives in the parliament, from whatever community they may come. That is the ideal. But I have always said that it is not by a stroke of the pen that one can change this. I say that it is necessary to create the conditions so that the electors will themselves come to say that there is no more need to have representatives of their communities. We have already achieved a first result moving in this direction. But in my view, to say that we finished with communalism on 11 June is not possible. I am not ready to accept that.

"I waged the campaign. I know what the tensions were, what pressures were laid. I know that there is still a communalist mentality. I am naturally aware that the "best-loser system" is based on an entirely communal approach. But I am honest with myself. I gave my word of honor to the voters that we would not go beyond the specific amendments to the constitution contained in our government program. We made these elections a kind of referendum on these proposals. At no time did we speak of the 'best-loser system.' I said that we will not go beyond this program and I will keep my word! For example, people fear that if we were to win three-quarters, there would be no more elections. We kept our role on amendment of the constitution so that no one can ever postpone elections. This time again, we must keep to the program. We will respect our pledged word, despite the pressures. I gave my word, and thus I will not yield on this."

Mr. Asquith filed a private motion formally requesting the abolition of the "best-loser system," effective retroactively. The prime minister was asked about his reaction to this motion.

"I am not at all in agreement with that! The supreme court has already handed down a judgment on this matter. I am not prepared to do anything at all to alter that judgment. There are doubtless certain of our friends who are unaware of it, but some of their slogans represent in fact "contempt of court," and I strongly urge them not to continue along this path.

"We should give evidence of our respect for the constitution, our institutions, order and peace, and should set an example. Thus I discourage those comrades who embark upon this path. I agree that they can make their voices heard and express their convictions, but there is a way of doing this. At the end of the next 5 years we will come before the voters again, and in the light of what we have seen we will see if it is necessary to do away with the 'best loser system' or not, and we will submit the question to the electorate."

5157

CSO: 4719/1190

UNANGO CALLED MARXIST SUCCESS STORY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

MAPUTO. — Dreams of a new Mozambique are embodied in the village of Unango, in a building site for a city, in the unfinished shells of three workshops, in the foundations of 15 bungalows and in some trenches for a 20-bed hospital.

Nearby are the thatched huts of 800 rehabilitated drunks, addicts, prostitutes, thieves and Portuguese colonial agents. These one-time outlaws run their own community through a council that controls housing, law and order, and other local functions.

Such achievements take on major significance in a young, marxist-led country struggling to feed and shelter 12-million people. Newspapers carry stories about how Unango embodies national hopes for social and material gain. Government escorts proudly take foreign visitors to see it.

However incomplete, this settlement is seen as one of the success stories of seven troubled years of independence in Mozambique — a country short of food, machinery and skills.

In Maputo, the tattered capital far to the south, long lines of shopping bags stretch unattended outside food and clothing stores. Thousands rise at dawn to leave their bags and return to claim their places in the queue for the limited supplies when the shops open.

Residents say the lines were longer a year ago, before the Government introduced rationing of 11 basic commodities. Those who belonged to a consumer co-operative — about one-fifth of the population — and had a ration card were able to buy 5.5kg of grain in June. Meat and fish are still so scarce that ration quotas cannot be established.

Nearly 200 people a day have moved to Maputo in the past 18 months, swelling the population to 850 000 and straining the city's ability to provide jobs and

food. Western observers say the migration reflects deteriorating conditions in the countryside where about 1 500 000 have been hit by drought.

Mozambican exports — sugar, cashews and prawns — have fallen in output or value since 1975.

Foreign business observers say a state farm, which was expected to provide half the country's 120 000-ton rice consumption last year, was plagued by equipment breakdowns and produced only 25 000 tons.

Untrained officials, thrust into responsible jobs when the Portuguese departed, are governing hundreds of thousands of people and allocating millions of rands. Many managers are still going to night classes to get high school diplomas.

Anti-marxist guerrillas appear increasingly able to roam over large areas of Mozambique and make sabotage raids near cities. The guerrillas, organised in the Mozambique National Resistance, claim to be operating in seven of the country's 10 provinces and close to Maputo.

They are believed to number about 5 000 and have raided pipelines, roads and railroads. Observers say they are not strong enough to bring down the Government but that their sabotage could cause serious economic trouble.

They do not present a threat in Niassa province, where Unango is located.

This former Roman Catholic mission site is one of five compulsory rural rehabilitation settlements for several thousand petty criminals and persons considered politically misguided.

President Samora Machel visited Unango in the remote northwest, near Lake Nyasa, in 1979 and declared an amnesty.

Socialist re-education classes and police supervision stopped. Residents were free to leave but, according to Mr Francisco Cuinica, head of Unango's execu-

tive council, most of them stayed.

"The crime rate didn't go up when the police left," said Mr Cuinica, a 32-year-old former veterinary laboratory assistant who does not have a criminal record.

To a visitor, Unango is indistinguishable from other villages. More than 170 students attend a two-room school.

One hut contains a clinic, where a medical technician treats the two prevalent diseases — malaria and dysentery. Another houses a cottage industry — three treadle-operated sewing machines.

Music and messages from the Government's information service pour from a loudspeaker on a pole in a field, starting daily at 5am.

A small library includes the meditations of Marcus Aurelius and Boecaccio's Decameron, as well as standard marxist works.

Residents are starting a co-operative this year to grow their own vegetables, and a nearby state farm provides maize. Men from Unango are stringing the first telephone line — to a provincial capital 60km away.

"Enthusiasm is growing as people begin to see results," Mr Cuinica said.

He said Unango was scheduled to become self-supporting this year, after receiving Government subsidies as high as R325 000 a year.

Construction has begun at a 500ha site for a new city of three-room houses, with concrete floors and indoor toilets — an enormous jump in living standards in the region. Mr Cuinica acknowledged that the project had been delayed by shortages of stone and cement.

But Mr Cuinica said: "We shall begin moving people to the new city within a year. Within two years, there will be 10 000 people here. In five years, this place will be transformed." — Sapa-AP

BRIEFS

DUTCH LOAN--An agreement for a loan by the Dutch Government to our country for 31 million florins (about 447 million meticals) for rehabilitation of the port of Beira, one of the two main projects of the SADCC, [Southern African Development Coordination Council], was signed in Maputo yesterday. Prakash Ratital, minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, signed for the government of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], and Tjaco Van Den Hout, charge d'affaires of the Netherlands in our country, signed for his country. According to the agreement--which is part of the actions that the Kingdom of the Netherlands is developing in support of the SADCC projects, --the loan has a term of 50 years for total liquidation, with an interest lower than 1 percent. The first 10 years will be interest-free. This loan is added to another for 30 million florins offered by the Kingdom of the Netherlands also aimed at rehabilitating the port of Beira. The 61 million florins from a gift and the loan will be used for technical assistance, purchase of equipment to modernize the technological system for handling freight, changing to another flexible system more in keeping with the demands of the port traffic. This support envisages also other actions, such as rehabilitation and resulting modernization of the specialized terminals of the port as well as installation of an efficient communications system in the second largest port of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 82 p 1] 11634

NEW MINING CITY--Mozambican and GDR youths yesterday started building the first houses of the total of 200 which will form the first phase of the Matundo mining city in Tete Province. Yesterday's work consisted of marking and digging the foundations of the first houses and arranging building material. The Tete City Executive Council is conducting a topographic survey on already leveled land. The preparation of these places where the 200 houses will be built began at the end of last year. It should be remembered that the Mozambican youths of the brigade involved in this important undertaking arrived in Tete in January 1981 from various provinces of the country. It is expected that more youths to make up the second brigade of voluntary work of the Mozambican Youth Organization will arrive in Matundo very soon. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 82 p 1] 11634

ANTI-NRM OFFENSIVE CLAIMS--Lisbon, July 22--The Mozambican government is preparing a large-scale offensive against the opposition guerrilla National Resistance Movement (MNR) in the Inhambane region 400 kilometres (250 miles) north of Maputo, an MNR spokesman said here today. The spokesman said that 15,000 troops, half of them Tanzanians and Zimbabweans, were taking part in the offensive. MNR rebels--widely believed to be backed by South Africa--have sabotaged the Beira-Malawi railway line in the Inhaminga area and the Beira-Zimbabwe line near Vila Machado, the spokesman added. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 26]

CSO: 4700/1659

CDA VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED TO INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE OWAMBO-BASED CDA will never agree to an internal settlement in SWA and will fight it to the hilt.

This was made clear by CDA leader by Mr Peter Kalangula at a public meeting in Ovambo on Saturday.

Mr Kalangula said that he was convinced that the DTA is set on a road to an internal settlement and that it will welcome the possibility of Swapo pulling out.

"The tragedy of this situation is that the war will go on, our people will suffer a lot and Namibia will be prevented from prospering and from being one nation, one people," he said.

"The key to this situation is still SA and they are the people we need to talk to directly, not the Ministers' Council. This is the one thing on which Swapo is right; there is no point talking to the puppets."

Mr Kalangula said that the DTA made all sorts of promises to the people in SWA in the 1978 election, none of these promises have been met and the country is now worse off than it was in 1978.

He dealt exhaustively with Ministers' Council Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge's call to the people of Ovambo to take allegations of Police and Security Force irregularities to the Ministers Council.

"You people know what happens here," he said. "How are you going to get to Windhoek to report your difficulties? And do you really think that the Ministers' Council will do something for you when they are not doing anything for you now? The Ministers' Council does not know the people here and it doesn't even know what is going on."

"The only time the DTA comes here is for elections, to get your votes, and then you don't hear from them again until the next election."

"If you have problems with the Police and the Security Forces, you should raise them with the liaison committee which the Ovambo Government has set up with the Defence Force to deal with these matters."

Mr Kalangula said he left the DTA because it was not interested in eliminating apartheid.

He alleged furthermore that it is obsessed with ethnicity.

GOOD OVAMBO

"I tried to change it within because I thought there was hope," he said, "but that didn't work. I then tried to drag it like a rock, but that also didn't work. Then like a good Ovambo I decided to just leave it alone."

"You saw here this week that they brought different people to show that they have unity. But most of the unity that the DTA has is just ethnic minorities who stand together. Unity in our view is when the majority if not all the people in the country stand

together, and not divided into 11 nations. Not even the Church of God is divided into 11. In the eyes of God we are all one."

Mr Kalangula said furthermore he failed to understand why the Blacks were all divided by the DTA into ethnic groups but not the Whites.

The only conclusion he could come to was that the 'masters' wanted to divide the 'kaffirs'.

Mr Kalangula also alleged that the Ovambos had been forced by DTA supporting headmen and sub headmen to attend DTA meetings in Ovambo, and if they didn't do so, they were threatened that they would be fined and removed from their kraals.

The headmen in turn were enticed into the DTA by cars and money, he alleged.

"Then these people tell you that they want this country to be free."

"They also say that I force you not to go to their meetings."

"You know me well enough!" (Much laughter).

COLIN MACAULY IS NEW MAN AT ROSSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 82 p 16

[Text]

MR COLIN A Macaulay, who will become Chief Executive and Managing Director of Rössing Uranium Limited at the beginning of September, is a Canadian who has lived in South Africa since 1971.

Mr Macaulay was born in Montreal and attended school there. He graduated from McGill University in Montreal with the B Eng (mining) and M Eng (rock mechanics) degrees and then did postgraduate studies in economics, finance and other subjects at Indiana University in the United States.

Mr Macaulay's mining career started in 1955 when he worked in the mine engineering department at Bicroft Uranium Mines in Canada. Later he joined Northspan Uranium Mines at Elliot Lake, Ontario, where he worked as

an underground miner, ventilation engineer and shift boss.

From 1960 to 1963, Mr Macaulay worked on various mine engineering assignments at Elliot Lake. For the following two years he held the post of mine captain at Sherritt Gordon Mines at Lynn Lake, Manitoba.

"A great problem in mining there was the cold", he recalls. "Winter lasts about nine to nine and a half months from freeze-up to break-up and temperatures are commonly 30 degrees F below zero. For a few weeks they drop to 60 degrees below."

"Apart from battling with the cold to keep surface plants going, we had labour scarcity problems because of the remote location, where it was hard to contract men. We had no roads and we had to use an aircraft to do our shopping or go to the dentist."

In 1965 Mr Macaulay

joined Rio Algom Mines — part of the RTZ-Group — as underground superintendent at the Quirke and Nordic Uranium Mines and was then appointed assistant to the manager of mining operations at the company's Toronto headquarters. Later he became general mine superintendent at the Quirke and New Quirke Mines.

In 1971 Mr Macaulay came to South Africa and started his career at Palabora Mining Company, which is also in the RTZ Group. He joined as general mine superintendent, later being appointed assistant general manager and then manager of operations before taking up the post of general manager. He was subsequently appointed a director of Palabora Mining Company.

Mr Macaulay and his wife Elizabeth have three sons.

BLACKS LAUNCH AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

"IF THE British can have their Anglo American, why not we Africans?"

The words came from Pastor Matthias Semi, Adventist Minister and also chairman of the board of directors of the Megrant Agricultural and Interest Club. Behind this rather singular name there is a form of cooperative farm near Sachona in the Eastern Caprivi.

Mr Norman Lutibezi, the group's paymaster, explained the name: "The name Megrant was formed from the initials of the seven original members." These members all put in a certain amount of money, and have set up the farm with a massive infusion of state aid.

So far, only just over 180 hectares of land have been cleared. Last year, the cooperative produced 12 000 bags of maize with which 75 percent of the maize needs of the Caprivi could be met, Pastor Semi claimed.

"When we have cleared the full 600 hectares, we will have not only enough

maize for the people of the Caprivi, but we will also be able to export to other countries," he predicted confidently.

Unfortunately, last year's bumper crop has not been repeated this year. According to Pastor Semi, this year's crop will only be between 400 and 500 bags. The reasons for this, he said, were the fact that ploughing was undertaken too late, and the rains were not sufficient.

The cooperative has been in existence since 1977. For two years, the seven members cleared the land without ploughing. In 1979, ploughing started, "but the yield was not good until 1980," Mr Lutibezi said. 1981 was the year of the bumper crop, and with the income the cooperative bought two tractors with implements.

The maize is sold to Enok, who have a mill in Katima Mulilo. It is all used locally, and if you walk into the supermarket in Katima Mulilo, you will see many bags marked "Product of Caprivi", many of which come from Megrant.

"Our aim is to develop the Caprivi," he said, "We want to show that we can produce our food ourselves, and we want to show that we can produce more if we work together than through individual farming," said Pastor Semi.

This particular exercise in self-reliance has, however, relied heavily on help from the Caprivi Government. The particularly good relationship the group has had with the administration is possibly due to the fact that all members barring two are employees of the administration.

The two non members are the Pastor himself, and Mr Eddis Mukobela, the farm manager who is based permanently at the farm. He draws a salary from the cooperative. Initial capital was raised from among the members, each of whom gave a minimum of R1 500. Monthly donations also have to be made by members.

Fortunately, there was no problem in obtaining land, since the traditional

forms of land ownership still operate in the Caprivi. Asked whether the group had a title deed for the land they were farming, Mr Lutibezi said: "We don't have such a thing here, we are just ploughing the land of our forefathers."

However, the capital provided by members did not go far, and the cooperative has had to rely heavily on government aid in various forms. Initial clearing of the land was undertaken by the administration, who provided bulldozers and drivers for the purpose.

"We had no machines to clear, and so the division of agriculture cleared the ground, first 186 hectares, then they took their machines out, and then came back to clear 100 hectares more," Pastor Semi said. But the aid given to the cooperative has caused a great deal of ill feeling among the other farmers of the area.

"Our aim is being hindered by either the people of the community, or the Government," he said. "When they saw the 186 hectare cleared, the people shouted, what about us, and then the Government

pulled out."

Although local opposition to what was seen as blatant favouritism by the administration towards its employees has stopped further expansion, government aid has continued in other forms.

Initial ploughing was done on credit by the division of agriculture, which helped with seed, fertiliser, fencing and extensive agricultural advice. In fact, an agricultural adviser employed by the division has been stationed on the farm permanently.

In all these cases, the services were paid for by the cooperative after the harvest had brought in the necessary money. Asked whether the cooperative paid interest on these loans, Pastor Semi said he was not sure.

With the bumper crop last year, the Government sent harvesters and labourers to help with the harvest. These were also paid by the Government, which claimed back the money spent after the harvest had been sold.

These workers were paid R1,85 per day for the women and R2,10 per day

for the men. Asked whether he did not consider this to be a very low wage, Pastor Semi shrugged and said it was the government scale. All in all, 200 labourers were employed for the harvest last year.

Besides these casual labourers, the cooperative employs a further small corps of permanent staff on the farm, including two drivers for the tractors, a mechanic, a staff supervisor and somebody to deal with the finances.

The relationship between the cooperative and the agricultural division has not always been so rosy, however. The group bought two huge John Deere tractors from the profits of last year's crop.

Asked why it had been necessary to invest in such huge tractors for a relatively small farm, Pastor Semi said they had been persuaded to buy the tractors by the division, although he had not been happy about it either.

"They said the one should be used when the other one broke," he said, "and that we could rent them out when they are not in use." Meanwhile, however, it was discovered

that the tractors are too large to be used for sowing, and the division has said the group should invest in another, smaller tractor.

"But what we wanted to do in the first place was to buy one big and one small tractor, but they insisted we buy the two big ones," he said. The money saved could have been used to buy other much-needed equipment, such as a truck for transporting labourers and the crop.

At present, a lot of money that could be used for the further development of the farm goes on things like transport. The hire of a truck for the purpose, according to Pastor Semi, costs about R1 000 a time.

There have also been internal problems, with the cooperative having to change its treasurer because mistakes were found in the accounts. Pastor Semi said receipts for members' contributions were sometimes not given, and it was discovered the treasurer had pocketed the money.

But the group changed their treasurer, and the accounts are now rigorously checked. The previous treasurer is now the secretary.

ALHAJI SHUGABA INTERVIEWED ON DEPORTATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3390, 26 Jul 82 pp 1932-1933

[Interview with Alhaji Shugaba Abdulrahman Darman, majority leader in Borno State House Assembly, by Eukora Joe Okoli in Maiduguri]

[Text]

ALMOST EVERYONE, including this journal was led into believing two-and-a-half years ago that Alhaji Shugaba Abdulrahman Darman, Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) leader in the Borno State House of Assembly was deported to Chad simply because it was alleged that he was not a Nigerian. The deportation had come as a surprise to most people considering that Alhaji Shugaba was a well-known political leader in Borno State to have been elected the Majority Leader of the GNPP dominated state assembly.

However, the battle against Alhaji Shugaba's deportation had been fought in Nigerian courts and it has been established "beyond any reasonable doubt" that he is a true Nigerian. The court of Mr. Justice Ayo Adefila in Maiduguri handed down the judgement, awarding ₦350,000 damages to Alhaji Shugaba and ₦50,000 costs against the Federal Government. The Federal Government seemed to have accepted the blame in this grave mistake and appealed, not against the main issue but against the "handsome awards" to Shugaba. Later, the Federal Court of Appeal sitting in Kaduna reviewed the awards and slashed it down to ₦10,000 damages and ₦5,000 costs against the Federal Government.

However, this case, popularly referred to as the "Shugaba Affair", was the first test of the Nigerian judiciary under the civilian administration. Alhaji Shugaba was deported on January 24, 1980, four months after the handover of power. The order for his deportation was said to have been issued by the then Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf,

now Minister of Commerce, and was "carried out to the letter" by the department of immigration.

The opposition parties made good political capital out of this incident which they described as "the biggest blunder of all time". All of the initial group of nine progressive governors of the UPN, GNPP and PRP travelled to Maiduguri to welcome back Alhaji Shugaba after he was allowed to return on the orders of Justice Adefila. The UPN went further to sponsor a nationwide tour for Shugaba apparently to use him to castigate the action of the NPN Federal Government. Later it was reported that the PRP Government of Kano, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi presented a Mercedes Benz car to Alhaji Shugaba in order to console him for the "victimisation". Apart from the propaganda of the opposition parties there was public outcry against the Federal Government leading to insinuations that certain members of the Federal Cabinet themselves were not Nigerians. The matter later died down but it was believed that certain lessons had been learnt.

In a conversation at his humble and faceless residence in Maiduguri, Alhaji Shugaba recounted the story and his experience about his deportation to Chad in 1980.

Q. Can you describe what happened to you when the immigration came for you?

A. It was on January 24, 1980. Some immigration officers here in Maiduguri (whom I know very well) came to my house in the early hours of the morning and woke me up. They said, "Can we go to the immigration office, we have got some-

thing to discuss with you there". When we got there, they showed me a letter which they said had come from the Federal Minister in Lagos stating that I should be deported to Chad because "I am not a Nigerian". I said this is not true. Please, I'm a Nigerian, my mother is still alive now in my house here in Maiduguri. I'm a Nigerian, born in this house on June 11, 1931. I told the immigration officer that I knew it was politics; that some politician of the NPN had gone to Lagos to make this allegation against me. But he said: "I was ordered from Lagos to deport you to Chad. Finish!" (That's all).

Q. Had you any knowledge that you would be deported?

A. Yes, I heard the rumour three days in advance that I was going to be deported. It was rumoured all over the town but nobody believed it.

Q. Did you consider running away or travelling out of town?

A. No, of course not. Why? Because there was no place to run to and I did not believe that anybody would deport a Nigerian who had been a political leader and activist for over 30 years, and presently a Majority Leader of a State House of Assembly.

Q. Why did you not run when they arrested you?

A. There was too much security at the immigration office, the police plenty; if I said I won't go, it would have been *katakata* (trouble), the NPN and GNPP supporters were going to clash. I saw serious trouble coming to Maiduguri if I didn't go. So, I went.

Q. What happened when you got to the border?

A. They just dropped me there at Kousseri and said, "This is our border to drop you". There was nobody to hand me over to, nobody from Chad Government or Nigerian Embassy in Chad. I said okay. Thank you and they said "okay" and started going back. My family did not know, my fellow

legislators did not know, nobody knew except a friend Alhaji Kachala Damaturu [fellow legislator] whom I called on the phone from the immigration office and asked to look after my family. He also brought ₦400 to me before I was taken to the border.

Q. What did you do after the immigration officers left?

A. I went across the river [River Chad] by canoe and travelled to N'Djamena. I stayed in the house of a friend, Alhaji Madu, a Kanuri man, for one day and then travelled to Cameroon the next day.

Q. Why did you not stay in Chad?

A. Because I was running from the NPN. Why? I had heard the rumour that the idea of deportation was to kill me. Not the claim that I was not a Nigerian. That was not the real issue. They are not stupid. It was a plot. There was a rumour that some hit-men had been hired to kill me at the border or in Chad. So if I stayed in Chad they would have followed me there to kill me.

Q. Why should they want to kill you?

A. It's because I am popular. I'm the Shugaba you have been hearing about from the Northern People's Congress (NPC) days. I was the provincial leader of the NPC in Borno Province. Ninety per cent of the organisation of the GNPP in Borno is my effort. Ask anybody, I'm more popular among the grassroots in Borno than the national leader of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and Governor Goni.

Q. What accounts for your popularity?

A. People want me because my doors are open to them: rich man or poor man, big man or small man, man or woman. My policy even from the NPC days had been to receive the people. I go to them. They come to me anytime, at home, in the office and anywhere. That's why they like me.

Q. Some people say that the NPN is the 're-incarnation' of the NPC, would you agree with this?

A. Yes. That's for sure.

Q. If you were an NPC strongman, why did you not continue with the NPN?

A. It's because the policy of the NPN is not the same with the NPC. The NPN does not have strong leaders. The NPC had the Sardauna himself, Tafawa Balewa himself, Mohammed Ribadu, Sir Kashim Ibrahim, Zana Bukar Dipcharima. Those were strong leaders worth following. The NPN today has no such leaders strong like them, *gaja gaja* people [long pause].

Q. Is that your only reason?

A. No, the organisation of the party is another reason. It is a party for rich people. They believe that if you are rich, people must follow you. The NPN has no physical programmes. It must be noted that Alhaji Shugaba ate his words on the issue of programmes because when some programmes of the NPN were mentioned to him he did not deny that they were professed party programmes. He however insisted that some NPN programmes such as the Green Revolution only existed on paper. He also said that he joined the GNPP because it was a new party with new leadership and new programmes.

He then returned to his deportation story —

Q. What happened when you got to Cameroon?

A. I stayed in Waza Hotel in Waza, North Cameroon. From there, I submitted my case to Maiduguri High Court through a Cameroonian friend who used to visit me in Maiduguri. I followed the case by listening to Radio Borno until I heard over the radio that the Maiduguri High Court had revoked the deportation order and ruled that "Alhaji Shugaba was free to return to Maiduguri to defend himself". So, I returned.

Q. Are you disappointed that the Federal Court of Appeal has slashed down the awards made to you by the Maiduguri High Court?

A. No, money is not the issue but my image and the rights of Nigerians. I would have been sad if the Court of Appeal had ruled

that I am not a Nigerian. Money cannot compensate for my right of being a Nigerian. I will give the money to my party (GNPP) so that it will get stronger to be able to continue to fight.

Alhaji Shugaba is married to three wives and has fourteen children. He is a "General Contractor for Buildings" and a "General Supplier of Goods". However, he refuses to accept that he is well-to-do, at least by Nigerian standards. Since his deportation case, he has been provided with security men by the state assembly. A uniformed guard stops you at the gate of his house, while about five of his personal guards sit around his scantily furnished living-room unarmed, but quite alert. Alhaji Shugaba believes that the threat to his life has not ended and he insists that he will never give up his fight against the NPN.

CSO: 4700/1652

THE PRP, ITS FACTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3390, 26 Jul 82 pp 1935-1937

[Article by Olu Akinyeye]

[Text]

MALAM AMINU KANO's faction of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), recognised by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has stepped up efforts to ensure total victory in the 1983 General Elections in Kano State, by nominating those among its members, who can muster enough support at the elections.

One such member is said to be the party's leader in the Senate, Alhaji Sabo Barkin-Zuwo, who is reported to have been lined up with the impeached Deputy Governor, Alhaji Bibi Farouk and Alhaji Aminu Wali hoping to run for the state governorship. Already, campaigns have begun in a modest way in the state and this is expected to be in top gear early next month when most Moslem legislators might have recovered from the festivities of the Eid-El-Fitri and at the same time are enjoying their long break from legislative activities.

Reports from Kano say that car stickers carrying the pictures of some of the aspirants have become noticeable within the municipality and its environs. The PRP Senate Leader, who is also the party's chairman in the state is said to wield considerable influence in the state and, despite the in-fighting within the party hierarchy, Malam Aminu Kano still enjoys greater support among the masses in the state, popularly referred to as the "talakawa".

What is yet to be made clear by the party is whether its leader and presidential candidate in 1979, Malam Aminu Kano, will stand again in 1983 but he made it clear recently that he would carry his party's presidential banner in the General Election, "if it is the wish of the party. We shall continue in the spirit of the party, without merging with any party but would be ready to work and cooperate with any well

meaning party, ready to work for the progress of Nigerians and cater for the common people in general".

As Malam's faction is working hard towards next year, the alleged involvement of Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State in the struggle for the registration of the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP) has led to political doubts about the genuineness of the leadership of the faction, more so when the FEDECO has not recognised it. Surprisingly, Chief Imoudu's claims about the facts behind the struggle for the registration of the PPP and how some of his trusted aides were involved, exposed it all.

According to the *Punch*, Chief Imoudu, a former rugged trade union leader, is reported to have told Governor Rimi to quit the faction or "get expelled for his anti-party activities". According to Chief Imoudu, "you can't be a member of the PRP and at the same time be a member of

PPP because this act is illegal and in fact, our party does not permit dual membership". He stressed that at the last National Directorate meeting in Lagos, some members, led by the Kano governor, had expressed their desire to join the unregistered PPP, and "we have to do without them if they pose to become the thorn in the flesh of this party's progress". If Alhaji Abubakar Rimi still claims to belong to any of the factions (unless he forms his own) his chances of emerging as a political luminary in the northern sector in 1983, could be slim.

Recently, a lavish three-page advertisement in almost all Nigerian dailies by ex-Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, on his return from a few months abroad, dwelt on national issues rather than on matters affecting the stability of the PRP as a whole. He refused to accept that his faction of the party has not been recognised by the FEDECO and that the existence of the Progressive People's Alliance (PPA) is being reduced to a two-party affair, after the pulling out of his faction and the Waziri Ibrahim led Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP). Apart from the fact that Governor Abubakar Rimi accused President Shagari and the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, of "knowingly sabotaging the registration and existence of the up-coming PPP, the impeached Kaduna State governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, later rebuked the PPA for lacking political lustre, strategy and enough background "to be able to sweep the NPN out of office in 1983".

Some staunch believers in the ideologies and strategies of the PPA termed what the ex-governor said as a mere political ruse because he had been away from the political scene for a long time, but Chief Jonathan Odebiyi, UPN's leader in the Senate, said when the PPA was about to be inaugurated that it had not enough strength to cope with the pressure of the NPN before the 1983 election, thinking of the emblem, banner and policies, coupled with the establishment of unanimous ideological principles that would

accompany the formation of the alliance.

Neither the proposed expulsion of Governor Abubakar Rimi nor that of Balarabe Musa could uphold the genuine authenticity of the recognition of the Imoudu PRP by the FEDECO which would enable any candidate on its platform to contest any election, nor could the factions' huge amount of political propaganda prompt the FEDECO to recognise two PRPs as separate political parties, but what could make PRP as a party (regardless of the factions) stronger would be their coming together towards the last hour of the struggle for

integration and territorial expansion by political parties.

More facts are yet to be heard as to how the Aminu Kano faction of the party has been able to forgive Governor Abba Rimi of Kaduna State and a few others in the party who were allegedly said to have reapplied to the faction together with Governor Abubakar Rimi. Alhaji Balarabe Musa and Mr. Unah Akpan, whose applications were reportedly turned down. Malam Aminu told this writer once that he had nothing against Governor Abba Rimi regardless of the faction of the party he "belongs to and I see him as a very good diplomatic administrator who knows the problems of the people of Kaduna and knows how and when exactly to solve them".

In actual fact, the governor has many things to his credit so far as administration of the state is concerned and he has the credit of being selected by the Aminu Kano PRP to carry the party's banner in the coming General Elections.

Kano State is too sophisticated for anybody to predict with confidence who might win the gubernatorial race there on behalf of the PRP because of the many potential aspirants of good political repute within the PRP who are all keen to rule the state. Why they are many may be because Malam Aminu is envisaged to still be the man in control of Kano State, regardless of the party to which he belongs and the amount of crisis rocking his own party.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FRONTLINE STATES--Harare, 20 Jul (NAN)--Five members of the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives are to undertake a 2-week visit to four African frontline states, beginning next week. The delegation, which will be headed by Mr Paul Mshelia, including Alhaji M. Na-Rogo, Mr J. A. Abiona, Alhaji J. M. Mallo and Mr S. C. Ihekweazu. The visit is to enable the legislators to update their knowledge of developments in southern Africa, especially in relation to the independence of Namibia. During their stay in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania, they will hold discussions with their counterparts and government officials. The delegation will also visit the secretariat of the OAU in Addis Ababa before returning to Lagos. [Text] [AB201605 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 20 Jul 82]

OUTGOING AUSTRIAN ENVOY--Lagos, 3 Aug (NAN) The out-going Austrian ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Paul Leifer, today in Lagos commended Nigeria's leadership role in Africa and its influence in world affairs. Dr Leifer gave the commendation when he paid a farewell visit to President Shehu Shagari at the state house. The out-going ambassador, who has served in Nigeria for 5 years, said that he was satisfied with the economic, industrial and friendly relations between the two countries. [Excerpt] [AB031707 Lagos NAN in English 1645 GMT 3 Aug 82]

NO TEACHER LAY-OFFS--Lagos, July 12--The Imo state government in eastern Nigeria has rescinded its decision to lay off its 45,000 teachers in primary and post-primary schools over the weekend, the news agency of Nigeria reported. The agency quoted a statement by the secretary of the state government that the governor went back on his decision in response to a number of appeals, notably from the secretary general of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, the State House of Assembly, traditional rulers and women leaders of all political parties in the state. Two weeks ago the state government closed down all schools in the state and sacked all the staff as a result of a continued boycott of classes by teachers in the state since February this year. The statement did not mention if schools would re-open or not after the summer vacation which started last Friday. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Jul 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1652

BRIEFS

PLOTTERS SPARED--Kigali, July 23--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana said last night that he had commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences imposed last November on former security chief Major Lizinde et Alphonse Kagenza for plotting a coup in April 1980. Major-General Habyarimana told a cabinet meeting that 23 other people sentenced at the same time to prison terms ranging from two to 23 years would serve the full period. Common criminals sentenced to death would also be executed as a deterrent, the president added. He called on the police, legal officials and activists on the sole ruling party, the Revolutionary National Movement for Development to step up their activities against banditry. "Let the law be imposed in full justice, but firmly. Let those who have ignored our many appeals for peace not expect pardon and purge in full the penalties which they deserved," the president said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1655

DETAILS OF POWER OF MURIDIYA BROTHERHOOD NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 pp 1872-1873

[Article by D. B. Cruise O'Brien]

[Text] THE MOURIDE brotherhood is one of the few institutions in Senegal to be currently thriving, with its rapidly growing membership of well over a million disciples (*talibes*), its saintly aristocracy apparently wealthier than ever, its economic activities stretching from peanut estates in Senegal to the pavements of Europe. The brotherhood has indeed shown a quite astonishing capacity to adapt to changes in a hostile environment, to seize new economic opportunities and thus add to the brotherhood's formidable corporate power. The Mourides of course first appeared in the late 19th century in the midst of one social disaster, that of the disintegration of the Wolof states following French conquest of Senegal. The brotherhood then turned social and political crisis to its own advantage by an enthusiastic devotion to the colonially-sponsored monocrop, the peanut. Groundnut estates on the fringe of Senegal's central desert, the Ferlo, ensured material survival for the debris of Wolof society — slaves without masters, casted people without patrons, aristocrats without place. Those who worked the estates did so by their own account "for paradise alone": as the holy estate-manager or *shaikh* did not pay his labour force, the proceeds of groundnut-farming allowed a very substantial accumulation of wealth in the hands of a saintly elite. And with money of course came power, as the Mourides moved into electoral politics after the Second World War. Most independent observers would now account the Mouride brotherhood the most powerful independent organisation in Senegal.

Cost of success

Mouride economic success has been achieved at considerable cost, notably to other people, first to the pastoral Fulani whom the brothers displaced with a combination of diplomacy and force. And the original basis of Mouride success, groundnut cultivation, does not hold a promise of continuing economic viability. It now seems clear that the peanut, Mouride and Senegalese moneyspinner for nearly a century, has run out of luck. A series of nine drought years over the period 1965-1981, although punctuated by some years of better rain and "normal" agricultural production, has of course meant bad harvests, but particularly bad for the peanut as hard-pressed farmers plant millet in place of groundnuts. The Mouride leadership, an authentic aristocracy, has encouraged this preference for millet among disciples, encouraging the rural world to put food before cash. (Early millet (*souna*) is relatively drought-resistant.) Even *souna* millet, however, cannot survive a truly disastrous failure of the rains such as that of recent years, which has driven increasing numbers of farmers to seek salvation in the city, where even charity comes more readily to hand. As the land is abandoned and neglected, and as the drought continues, so the desert expands.

Drought and desertification are of course disasters on a national regional, even continental scale. But the Mourides have been particularly afflicted in part as

consequence of their chosen location on the Ferlo desert fringe: some of this ill fortune is furthermore self-inflicted, as Mouride farmers have done more than their share of speculative agriculture and over-cultivation, bringing on soil erosion and desertification. But the brothers have also been far from inert in the face of economic hardship. They have provided a corporate agrarian response to this hardship, notably in the face of the government groundnut marketing monopoly (ONCAD). The brotherhood has acted here as something like a peasant trade union, pressing with some success for better peanut prices and denouncing the many abuses of economic power in the state monopoly organisation. Mourides might even claim their share of the honours for ONCAD's recent (1980) dissolution. While the land and the peanut remain at the heart of Mouride economic life, they must now be fairly generally seen as wasting assets.

The dynamic sector of recent Mouride economic activity has been urban and commercial, against a backdrop of something perilously close to a national economic collapse. The new Mouride economic man is no longer the heroic pioneering farmer, rather he is the big-city businessman. The brotherhood's new frontier is the city pavement — no longer the Ferlo fringe, but Dakar and even the capitals of the EEC. And the organisation of Mouride economic life does follow some of the stern principles first developed on the desert fringe, with the migrant disciples giving most of their earnings to a "necessary guide".

The precise manner in which Mouride business fortunes are made remains a subject for conjecture. The brotherhood's two most successful businessmen, one of them at least by popular repute a millionaire, made their initial fortunes outside of Senegal (one in Zaire, the other in Chad). "Import-export" is the politely designated area of Mouride commercial preference, a label which but thinly disguises the brotherhood's proclivity for smuggling. The Gambia has been the historic preference here, the "Mouride customs-free area", a free trade now threatened by confederation with Senegal. The Mouride capital, Touba, is notoriously a sanctuary for smugglers, as well as a sacred city, contraband goods being quite openly on sale in the shadow of the great mosque.

Mouride smugglers

The particular Mouride latitude in the "import-export" field is solidly based on the brotherhood's most enduring asset, political organisation and power. If Mouride smugglers are often not pursued with the full rigour of the law, this is in part because the state's judicial officers are not politically encouraged to be over-scrupulous where Mouride cases are concerned. The big Mouride fish in this pond, the heroic figures of import-export, are disciples directly affiliated to the brotherhood's supreme leader, the Khalifa-General: devotional tribute and lavish gifts flow up to Touba, spiritual blessings and protection against state authority flow down. The biggest of all these businessmen has entertained the Khalifa-General to a spectacular six-day party in Dakar, incurring a remarkable food bill for a country in which hunger is so commonplace but making the point for the Dakar citizenry that the brotherhood could be identified with wealth and power.

The Mouride leadership derives its cash income not only from the traditional agricultural base, not from the especially lucrative sides of import-export, as the newly-urbanised disciples have secured a firm Mouride dominance in urban street-market trade — not only in Dakar and Senegal, but as far away as the Senegalese immigrant community in France (and elsewhere in Europe). Mourides find it easier to get visas, they can get credit from the holy men on the stiff but necessary terms, and they have benefited from a (strictly relative) benevolence on the part of state authorities — including judicial ones. Over the past ten years, with these advantages, Mourides have won hegemony in the Senegalese immigrant community in France.

The brotherhood's corporate wealth derives also from the subsidies which flow to Touba, from the Middle East in the holy name of Islamic education, from Dakar in the name of economic production (state subsidies to the big maraboutic producers, credit notoriously "seldom repaid and always renewed"). The Khalifa-General, on his personal estates at Touba Belel, has benefited from the assistance of a team of twelve technicians: he hasn't paid for the technicians, he didn't pay for the land — all in the interests of "economic development". The most honest of all subsidies,

perhaps, is the regular and direct cash payment from what one may term the "highest quarters" in Dakar.

The decreasing proportion of Mouride revenue recently accruing from drought-afflicted agriculture, the increasing proportion from commerce and from variously motivated subsidies, have reinforced a long-apparent tendency to the centralisation of authority in the brotherhood. Mouride associations in town have (since 1945) tended to affiliate themselves to the Khalifa-General rather than to any other *shaikh* of the saintly aristocracy, partly because the conditions of urban settlement left the disciples of any one *shaikh* impractically dispersed and partly because the Khalifa-General, symbolising Mouride unity and power, was best equipped to lend material support to the new urbanities. Mouride traders in general are directly subordinated to the Khalifa-General, who thus derives a substantial commercially-based income to compensate for agricultural shortfalls. The Khalifa-General, particularly, is thus in a position of relative personal independence from the peanut: this means that more than any other *shaikh* he has been free of the state marketing network and thus of the state itself.

Aroma of great days

The Mouride brotherhood of late, and partly as a result of the direct and indirect effects of the Sahelian drought, has thus seen a centralisation of spiritual authority and a concomitant decline of internal opposition to the supreme leader (never since the brotherhood's foundation have dissident voices been so still). There is indeed an aroma of the great days of the *ancien regime* about Touba now. The Mouride millionaire Ndiouga Kebe has paid for the construction of a series of multi-story residences to accommodate the holy men, a Mouride Versailles in the council-estate style, allowing the saints a welcome refuge from their sandy estates. And the deluges still seems a long way off.

ELECTORAL CODE ARTICLE CHANGE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1906

[Text]

● Article 35 of the Electoral Code has been changed following a decision at the Supreme Court that it did not conform to the Constitution. (The change should not be confused with the famous Article 35 of the Constitution which says a deceased or retired President is replaced by the Prime Minister.)

The altered Electoral Code Article which was adopted by the National Assembly concerned the sharing of TV and Radio airtime by the political parties in the Presidential and Legislative elections, due in February 1983.

The Ministerial Cabinet (made up entirely of members of the Socialist Party), proposed that half the airtime should go to the party in power (the Socialist Party) and half to the twelve other opposition parties. But Supreme Court said this was unconstitutional and changed the wording such that half the airtime would go to the *coalition* of parties in power and half could be used by the *coalition* of parties in opposition.

Since coalitions are in any case illegal, the Supreme Court decision only applies to airtime *after* the elections. The Supreme Court amendment therefore has the effect of making coalition broadcasts, along with coalition political platforms, illegal.

CSO: 4700/1623

CASAMANCE TRIBAL CLASHES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3389, 19 Jul 82 p 1906

[Text]

At least 14 people were killed and many others injured in recent clashes in the Casamance region. The clashes had an ethnic and an economic aspect.

Late last month a vigilante group of Diola, Peulh and Mandjak attacked a group of Manodje. The vigilantes were armed with machetes and killed, in the first attacks, at least six people, as well as burning their settlement and destroying maize and rice stores.

Further incidents took place the next week in and around Tourekounda and Gnabima in the Niaguisse region making the total death toll at least 14.

The Manodje are an ethnic group whose territory straddles the borders of southern Senegal and Guinea Bissau. They have long been considered as cattle thieves.

Last week the situation appeared to have quietened: the Senegalese authorities have despatched police and gendarme reinforcements to the region, but official reaction has been restricted because of a recognition of the ethnic factors at play.

The authorities in Bissau have promised tighter controls on the sale of cattle in their capital where stolen beasts are usually sold.

President Diouf received the Bissau-Guinean Foreign Minister, Dr. Samba Lamine Mane, and assured him of Senegal's intention to pursue a "good neighbour" foreign policy. A few days later M. Medoune Fall, the Minister for the Interior, visited Bissau with the Governor of Casamance.

CSO: 4700/1623

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Dakar, 8 Aug (AFP)--Abdou Diouf, the president of Senegal, received Mohammad Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, on Saturday, who delivered a personal message from Moroccan King Hassan II. It is learned from sources close to the delegation that the message concerned African problems, particularly the present crisis facing the OAU since the admission of the SDAR, and whose 19th heads of state summit has not yet taken place because of lack of a quorum. Mr Boucetta, who arrived from Conakry, where he also delivered a message from the Moroccan king to the Guinean head of state, left Dakar for Rabat shortly after the audience with the Senegalese head of state. [Text] [AB090610 Paris AFP in French 1346 GMT 8 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1247

COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES EXAMINED

AB070742 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Report by Khalil Kamara]

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, Aug 7 (AFP)--Five weeks after announcing Sierra Leone was in an economic and financial crisis "of considerable dimensions," Finance Minister Salia Jusu-Sheriff has yet to detail any austerity measures in the task of finding "a new strategy to avert economic collapse," as one top cabinet colleague put it in Parliament.

Seeking and obtaining unanimous parliamentary approval for authority to withdraw money from the consolidated revenue fund to run the government for four months until he can submit a "realistic budget," he has simply appealed to controllers in the ministries to be "more rigid."

He wants to cut recurrent expenditure by 25 percent. He had to defer the appropriations bill recently partly because the estimates, prepared before the new cabinet took office, "revealed quite an unacceptable deficit" despite the balance of payments support from foreign financial institutions.

His colleague in management of the national economy, Development and Economic Planning Minister Sheka Kanu, who was Sierra Leone's representative at the European Economic Community (EEC), appealed for the "new strategy to avert economic collapse" and stressed that it was "necessary and indispensable to make the appropriations bill more palatable to foreign creditors and donors."

Mr Jusu-Sheriff has even appealed to parliamentarians, firms and the general public for suggestions on how to raise revenue and reduce expenditure.

CSO: 4700/1677

ELECTION FEVER HITS TEMBISA

Mothiba Interviewed

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Goba Ndhlovu]

[Text]

AS the date for the Tembisa Community Council elections draws nearer, independents and parties are preparing for the great day.

The registration of voters opened on Friday and closes on August 9.

Below is an interview with the current chairman of the Tembisa Community Council, Mr Lucas Lesiba Mothiba. Mr Mothiba is a former Cultural Board chairman, a body which consisted of all sporting and cultural organisations in the township.

For 10 years, Mr Mothiba headed this organisation which acted as an advisory board. He became chairman of the Tembisa Community Council in September 1979. He is also a former

president of the Tembisa Football Association.

Q: What, in your opinion, has been your greatest achievement during your last term of office?

A: Since we took over in May 1979, we have taken strides in improving the township.

I am sure Tembisa residents appreciate that we have improved the streets, the water system, electricity, sewerage and two contractors are already busy working on electricity in Tembisa West.

Q: Your opponents have formed a party in order to fight the coming elections. What preparations have you made in this respect?

A: We have not formed a party but we are merely working as a block of eight councillors. We believe that our work speaks for itself and the residents will realise this at election time.

Q: If you are re-elected and again become chairman of the council, what would be your top priority? What would you do first?

A: My main obligation would be to have a sewerage system for all the sections in the township. I would also rush the electricity programme which, according to the present programme, is to be completed within the next four years.

Q: Many people have criticised your council

for monopolising business sites, that is, confining the allocation of business sites to your members to the exclusion of residents. This is also one of the main accusations levelled at your council by the independents. What is your response to that?

A: Well, it is true to a certain extent that the majority of councillors have businesses. But you know that Mr Lazarus Nhlapo and myself owned businesses before we became councillors. I realise that this can be used by our opponents in order to trick the voters. But I am sure that Tembisa residents know that most business sites have been allocated on merit.

Inkatha Denies Smear

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Goba Ndhlovu]

[Text]

INKATHA had absolutely nothing to do with the smear pamphlet distributed in Tembisa West and directed against councillors S V Siyothula and David Twala, the chairman of the local branch of the Kwa-Zulu organisation, Mr Kheswa said at the weekend.

The pamphlets, written in Zulu, were distributed in Tembisa West on Friday and contributed to the poor attendances at the election campaign meeting.

The pamphlets alleged: "Mr Twala had assaulted small children with a bottle for which he was arrested, found guilty and fined in a court of law."

It also claimed that councillor S Siyothula, over and above having a house in Moyeni section, some houses at Tembisa Hostel View and a shop in the township, ejected a family out of a house owned by him.

He allegedly left them stranded in Welamlambo section. The pamphlet then posed the question as to how the residents reconciled this behaviour with councillors who were now campaigning for re-elections and making all sorts of "fine promises". The pamphlets were all signed: "Inkatha".

Rent increase

Mr Kheswa described the writers of the pamphlet as "heathen and anti-Christ". He said the pamphlet would be taken to Ulundi where Chief Gatsha Buthelezi would decide what steps had to be taken.

Mr G D Twala explained the circumstances which led to the assault allegations. He told the meeting that he "had to take punitive action" against three teenagers who had harassed him and his family by swearing at them over the phone. He claimed to know who had "organised" the teenagers and who had encouraged them to lay a charge against him in November last year.

He said last November there had been a division between him and six other councillors on the rent issue. He had argued that Tembisa residents should be consulted before the rent increase. However, he was heavily outvoted and the rent was raised without consulting the residents.

Before the rent increase was effected, he and other councillors were called into the East Rand Administration Board offices where he was persuaded to change his mind.

He said white officials had promised to request a larger budget from Pretoria to try and counter the effect of the increases if Mr Twala agreed to the community council raising rents without consulting residents. According to Mr Twala, this was the real cause of the division between him and other councillors serving on the executive.

Mr Twala claimed since that incident, the community council had employed various means of ousting him from the council.

He said some councillors had been heard saying if he could be charged for assault or violence, he could easily be thrown out of the council. A criminal record which would lead to a jail term would automatically disqualify the councillor.

CSO: 4700/1638

TMA TO DISCUSS PRESIDENT COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

RUMBLINGS in local government circles in the Transvaal are expected to reach a head on Monday when the executive of the Transvaal Municipal Association meets the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to discuss President's Council proposals on municipal government.

The TMA is maintaining a strict silence on its attitude to the proposals as they relate to Constitutional plans for local government.

However it is learnt that the association, across the board, is opposed to and will register its protest at the possibility of Indians and Coloureds being incorporated into White municipal governments.

The tone for the TMA's attitude was set originally by top local government expert, former chairman of Pretoria Management Committee and former president of the United Municipal Executive Mr Phillip Nel.

Mr Nel, now retired, made it clear that there

would be strong opposition in Transvaal local government circles to any state plans which could result in "mixed" town and city councils.

A spokesman for the Conservative party said yesterday that the Constitutional development pattern as envisaged by the President's Council would "open the doors to full integration," adding: "Whatever the moral or other motivations given, admission of Indians and Coloureds to White local authorities would pave the way for demands for integration from the bigger groups."

It is understood that the TMA has also rejected the suggestion that Indian and Coloured communities which do not have their own local bodies be given a direct say, as an interim measure, in white local authorities.

It is understood that the TMA has also rejected suggestions that city councils become "service orientated" bodies and demanded that they be retained as fully autonomous local authorities.

MOZAMBICANS TO BE REPATRIATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans in the Transvaal Lowveld are to be repatriated by the end of the year.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has said in Pretoria that letters have been sent to employers in the area asking that all Mozambicans should be sent back to their country, with the exception of those who are exempted from repatriation, or whose work permits are still valid.

The repatriation would mean that farmers in the Lowveld would lose about 40 percent of their labourers. The step is expected to affect an estimated 12 000 Mozambicans whose work permits are valid until the end of the year, and up to 5 000 illegal workers.

Farmers in the area said the repatriation would mean that all Mozambicans who entered the country since 1968 would have to leave South Africa.

However, they said this would create social problems and efforts would be made at the highest level to have the date changed to 1985.

The farmers said although they agreed that there should be less dependence on labour from Mozambique, other channels should be created for obtaining labour. Talks would be held on Monday with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The deputy Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr G van der Walt, said the repatriation of Mozambicans should be seen against a broad background. Attention should not be focussed only on Mozambicans or the Lowveld. He said the move formed part of a nationwide strategy, and had nothing to do with the labour agreement with Mozambique.

FOSATU PRAISES UNION OFFICIALS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

THE FEDERATION of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) shop stewards' councils are taking the lead in organisational drives and are the main forums for discussing important policy issues according to the federations' observations.

Fosatu feels the councils are playing an increasingly important role within its ranks. Councils are also likely to play an even more important role in the future since Fosatu changed its constitution at its recent second national congress to give formal recognition to such councils.

Fosatu's most active shop stewards' councils are in Springs, Katlehong, Pietermaritzburg, Uitenhage, Elandsfontein and Richards' Bay. In Richards' Bay most of the organisation was carried out by the council before branches of the federation's unions were formed.

Mr Richard Ntuli, vice-chairman of the council and shop steward at Litemaster, said the council in Katlehong was formed with the specific intention of pushing organisation in the Wadeville — Germiston area.

Mr Ntuli said: "Our fortnightly meetings will now be held on Thursday instead of Wednesday at Morena Stores in Katlehong. The meetings will also have to alternate in venues, and in the Benoni-Boksburg area meetings will be held over weekends.

A set of rules and objectives has been drafted to guide councils in operation, these include:

- to counteract sectional union interests among the workers and their representatives.
- to organise a recruitment campaign to organise all workers into Fosatu unions.
- to assist workers and unions in their struggle by solidarity actions, publicity and financial support.

CSO: 4700/1638

TEXTILE UNION TO FIGHT FOR FIRED WORKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

IN PROBABLY the first labour unrest battle over retrenchments, the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) is to take South African Fabrics of Rosburg, Durban, to the International Court over some of the harshest retrenchments executed by any textile employer this year.

This was confirmed to **The SOWETAN** yesterday by the union's general secretary, Mr Obed Zuma, who said that they have already served papers and are waiting for a response from the State.

When the company retrenched 60 workers, it gave the union 36 hours' notice of the dismissals, selected workers for retrenchment without taking length of service into account, and introduced overtime for remaining workers at the same time.

Some of the dismissed workers had worked for the company for more than 20 years. The union will ask the Industrial Court to rule that the company has engaged in unfair labour practice.

COURT

The union will ask the

court to order:

- that all retrenched workers should be reinstated;
- that the company should not retrench workers without giving the union 30 days' notice, and allow the union a reasonable opportunity to negotiate a fair procedure for retrenchments which may be necessary.

SA Fabrics is a subsidiary of a British company and the union also wants an official complaint with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) over the issue.

Mr Zuma also said that SA Fabrics knows "quite well that they would not do this kind of thing in Britain. Why

do it here"?

In Britain, retrenchments such as those by Fabrics would not only be unfair, but also illegal, labour experts say.

CONDUCT

In terms of codes of conduct for multinationals operating in South Africa, all parties to the ILO have agreed that subsidiaries will operate their factories here in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

This will be the first time that the Industrial Court will have to state its position on retrenchments and it remains to be seen whether it will impose the same regulations in South Africa as are commonplace overseas.

COMMON ISSUES HELP SOOTHE OLD BLACK IDEOLOGICAL RIFTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Same Mabel]

[Text]

ON JUNE 22 last year, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, chaired a meeting held in Soweto, where an attempt was made to heal the rift between student, political and trade union organisations on both sides of the ideological line.

The meeting was urgently called after a nearly disastrous June 16 commemoration service at Regina Mundi church, where some youths expressed dissatisfaction about the way the service was conducted.

A few blows were exchanged and a member of one of the organisations was stabbed with a knife. The clash was between the progressive groups which subscribe to non-racialism, and the Black Consciousness groups which subscribe to black exclusivity.

At the meeting, attended by Azapo, Azaso, Cosas, Mwasu, Soweto Committee of Ten and the Black Municipal Workers Union, Bishop Tutu asked: "Can we afford the luxury of concentrating our efforts on

petty politics of trying to outshine each other at commemoration services and forgetting that all of us have a common enemy which is apartheid?"

At the end of the meeting, during which accusations and counter-accusations of insults and mud-slinging at public meetings were made, the warring factions undertook to bury the hatchet and to work together on matters of common interest.

But it was not so long before the undertakings were broken. By both sides. Although it was now said in whispers only, it was not uncommon to hear of people being labelled "Charterists", "CIA agents" and "reactionaries" as a disparaging demotion of the side of the ideological line to which they belonged.

Efforts to call yet another 'unity-talks' meeting were thwarted by opinions that there was nothing the talks would achieve.

But the turn of events in the past few days seem to point to a movement towards the

opening of a new chapter in the history of black politics. Matters of common interest are now bringing together organisations and individuals who in the past had nothing to do with each other.

First, it was the Swaziland/South African land deal over KaNgwane and Ingwavuma. At a public rally organised jointly by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and Inkatha two weeks ago, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu, who have not seen eye to eye over many years, shared a platform.

At the start of his speech, Bishop Tutu reiterated his total opposition to the bantustan policy and emphasised that nothing would make him change. The leaders both slammed the land deal. And both were accorded

the applause they deserved for their speeches.

Azapo, which has also not been on the very best of terms with Chief Buthelezi, sent a message of support to him over the land is-

sue, for which the chief thanked them in his speech. Even in their message, Azapo underlined their opposition to Government-created institutions.

Came the SAB-sponsored overseas team to play, among others, South Africa's big three soccer teams. The tour, opposed by a cross section of the black community, was shortlived and had to be cancelled.

Here again, rival organisations like Azapo, Azaso, Cosas, Committee of Ten and others sat around the same table with Kaizer Chiefs, Orlando Pirates and Moroka Swallows when a resolution to boycott the visiting team was taken.

In a joint statement released by the 10 organisations which represented the black community in influencing the three teams not to play, the "success of the intensive campaign against the SAB International tour" was attributed to the unity of black organisations.

Has this marked the beginning of a new trend? Only the future will tell.

SASH CLAIMS NEW URBAN-BLACK BILLS AMOUNT TO GENOCIDE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

THE new urban-black Bills have been attacked for "amounting to genocide". Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said the proposed Bills "create walls around the cities, trapping people in the homelands. The situation that faces them in these homelands amounts to genocide."

Her words are hauntingly reminiscent of those used by a Progressive Federal Party team who toured the Ciskei shortly before that homeland gained independence last year.

Mrs Duncan, national president of the Black Sash and possibly the foremost expert on influx control and how it affects black people, is more perturbed than she has ever been in years of apartheid-watching by the proposed new "Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill" (OMSBP).

The Bill is the most crucial of the three presented to Parlia-

ment by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof at the end of the present parliamentary session.

The accompanying and interlinking Bills — which with the OMSBP Bill are due to become law next year — are the Black Local Authorities Bill and the Black Communities Development Bill.

The idea behind the Bills, superficially, is to create a black urban middle class.

But the picture revealed by a close examination is different.

In 1972, Connie Mulder assured white South Africans that "soon there will be no black South Africa". He mapped the Nationalist dream of moving blacks to homelands and have them commute daily to white South Africa in high-speed trains.

While Dr Mulder is now beating a path around the political wilderness on the Conservative Party platter, his promise

is evolving into reality.

The South African Railways have begun building a high-speed rail link from Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria to Johannesburg.

The link, due for completion in 1984, but partly operational next year, will whisk black commuters to Johannesburg in 42 minutes at speeds averaging 200 km/h.

The rail link will carry blacks from surrounding areas such as KwaNdebele and Winterveldt, and will cut their present commuting time dramatically from the present four hours.

Marian Lacey, a researcher at the Institute of Race Relations and an expert on labour bureaux, believes the Government never introduces Bills it hasn't to some extent tested.

Family

In preparation for the OMSBP Bill as an example, the population of KwaNdebele has soared in recent years.

Up to 60 people a day, many paying just over R30 a family for the privilege of being moved off land they own, are being dumped on to infertile KwaNdebele soil with only a tin toilet (which Mrs Duncan calls the "Monument to Resettlement").

Many of those moved to KwaNdebele are from "black spots" — black-owned land, fringing white farms in "white" South Africa.

Others have been moved from places such as Winterveldt, Lady Selborne, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, many losing their Section 10 rights in the process.

"Section 10 is the magical apartheid catch-all, which in terms of the Black Urban Areas Land Consolidation Act of 1945 entitles those lucky enough to have it to live and work legally in a white area."

In terms of the OMSBP Bill, Section 10 will essentially remain the same, but

now be couched in terms of Sections 3 and 5.

At Bronkhorstspuit, near Pretoria, a deconcentration area is being developed for 550 000 people, ostensibly, Marian Lacey (a former university lecturer and expert on Ciskei labour affairs) says, for the overflow from Soweto.

All these people will become the commuters Verwoerdian ideologists have dreamed of for two decades. They will also lose their Section 10 rights.

Lacey points out that, while 870 000 families had Section 10 rights in 1979, the rest of the black population were either contract or migrant workers.

Since 1979, 9 000 of those with Section 10 privileges have lost them due to resettlement. Homelands gaining independence have ensured the children of the rest will never gain these rights.

The incredible tightening of influx control under the supposed reformist government of P W Botha has already caused a massive ripple effect through-

out the labour system, an effect the new Bills will turn into a whirlpool.

In Johannesburg, it is almost impossible to employ registered or legal (in terms of Section 10) domestic workers.

The Polly Street Labour Bureau, which deals with this, say they find immense difficulty in obtaining registered domestic work-seekers — while "illegal" workers pound the doors of suburban Johannesburg daily in their search for work.

The scenario Mrs Duncan paints appears far less exaggerated than it may at first seem.

Workers

If the new Bills become law, which seems highly likely, the dozens of workers we now see lining the streets near Administration Board offices, hoping for casual employment, will disappear.

"Whereas now many employers are prepared to risk the R500 fine for employing illegal workers, they certainly won't when it shoots up to the

R5 000 fine (or 12 months' jail) called for in the OMSBP Bill.

Neither will illegal people find it easy to get accommodation — not that it's a piece of cake at present."

"Legal" blacks who accommodate "illegals" will face a fine not exceeding R500 or six months' jail.

All forms of squatting will be outlawed and "no court of law shall be competent to interdict, suspend, postpone, prevent or prohibit the execution of orders" to remove squatters and other illegals.

Sheena Duncan points out that this will also eliminate any form of passive resistance opponents of the law might contemplate.

It will neatly excise humanitarian lawyers from taking "test" cases to the courts and getting judgments such as the Komani judgment, allowing certain people with the right legal loopholes to gain the right to live and work in white urban areas.

It's worth noting, however, that, vir-

tually without exception, administration boards have ignored the precedents set by such judgments, saying they apply only to the individuals concerned.

And just when we thought curfews were slipping into the dark ages, the OMSBP Bill has another provision:

"No unauthorised person shall at any time during the hours 22h00 (10pm) on any day to 05h00 (5am) on the following day be present in an urban area "unless he is a commuter or on his way out of the urban area in public transport or licensed taxi."

In addition, the Black Sash and many trade unionists believe, according to Ciskeian experiences (which began before independence) and aspects of the new legislation, that a person who joins a trade union, in particular an unregistered trade union, and/or is involved in any work stoppage, will be repatriated to his homeland — the sort of thing that already happens after mine disturbances.

COMMENTARY ON BLEAK ECONOMIC PICTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Siege Ahead"]

[Text]

IT was a compelling warning that Dr Joop de Loor, Director-General of Finance, addressed to South Africans this week. The Republic, he said, was entering an "economic winter" and must steady itself for "up to two years of painful adjustments and consolidation on the economic front".

Share prices, profits and fixed property prices would stagnate or drop further, he warned. The inflation rate, running at 16,5 percent from May 1981 to May this year, would remain high this year and next, with an expected balance of payments deficit of around R4 000-million this year.

Dr De Loor was speaking to businessmen. But his words were also directed at the man in the street: "The situation is serious but not critical ... but it is necessary that you realise what awaits you."

Dr De Loor has excellent cause for wishing to limit undue economic optimism.

There are signals that consumers in particular still suffer from economic euphoria; still believe things are not really as bad as some experts suggest; think the newly improved gold price will correct everything, that the economy has not really cooled and that we will not move into recession.

There are also clear signs that consumers still have too much ready cash at their disposal, evidenced by last month's car sales — a record monthly high of 28 507 new cars sold, compared with 25 804 in June 1981 and 22 717 in June 1980.

Consumers who do not yet accept that we are in a severe economic downturn should study the steady flow of bad economic news from our prime trading part-

ners.

A recent survey by the Geneva-based Economic Commission for Europe warned bluntly that no upswing in the EEC is yet on the horizon.

On the contrary, "signs are multiplying that the economic climate continues to change for the worse." Predictions of a Western European recovery this year or early next year are based on "hopes rather than hard facts", the survey said. From earlier projections that the US economy would begin improving in January, then in June, then later this year, US officials now avoid being pinned down on the timing and strength of any upturn.

In South Africa, economists agree that Dr De Loor's assessment of the position is "very accurate, perhaps even optimistic". It is an illusion, they point out, to believe that South Africa can isolate itself, living as an island of economic stability in a sea of worldwide recession.

Apart from gold, South Africa's major exports are steel, chrome, coal and agricultural products such as maize and sugar.

Even if Europe should find itself in an economic upswing next year, it would take at least 12 months before price improvements and export increases are felt in the South African economy.

The only commodity which could provide a quick stimulus is gold: and the Government cannot reasonably base its policies on the rise or fall of the gold price, especially given its erratic performance over the past 36 months.

Additionally, while any sharp increase in the gold price would undoubtedly have a marked influence on investor and stock market confidence, the filter-down effect

on the economy as a whole would take much longer because of the huge cost escalations facing the mining industry, the sharp inflationary pressures of the past 24 months and the ever-growing labour bill.

Consequently, experts warn, there is no visible factor indicating any significant economic revival in South Africa within the next 24 to 30 months.

It is a bleak picture: but South Africans will simply have to accept the economic realities and adjust their expectations accordingly.

"I am convinced that a cold economic winter can be good for South Africa," said Dr De Loo. "Just as in nature, it will rid us of many pestilences."

It is a bitter pill. But Dr De Loo was wise to speak when he did. It will help the country prepare for the long siege ahead.

CSO: 4700/1622

ECONOMIC DOWNTURN LEADS TO FOUR-DAY WEEK FOR WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] AN East London firm is to cut its working week to four days in the face of the economic downturn, a statement released on behalf of the company yesterday, said.

The statement said 2 000 employees would take a 20 percent pay cut when they went onto a four-day week on September 1.

Mr Mike Bosworth, managing Director of Tek Corporation, said the company had chosen a shorter working week rather than, lay off staff.

Tek Corporation was described in the statement as one of South Africa's largest electronics and home entertainment manufacturing companies.

Mr. Bosworth said the 20 percent cut in the pay bill would help the company fight the shrinking profit margins and lower sales in some markets caused by the economic downturn.

He said the firm's locally-manufactured audio range had been hardest hit by "high interest rates, escalating inflation and reduced consumer demand.

"The television market has, however, held firm and Tek's increased productivity will be directed at this market."

He said manufacturing staff would be redeployed to help achieve a 17 percent increase in productivity.

About 1 000 sales and field staff--and some personnel in strategic areas--would not be put on the four-day week.

Mr Bosworth, who will also take a pay cut, said the company was working to lessen the impact of the shorter week on take-home pay

COS: 4700/1622

GOVERNMENT BACKS DOWN ON SUSPENSION OF AID TO FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Excerpt]

THE Government has backed down rapidly on its decision to suspend certain finance aid schemes to farmers, after nationwide anger from farmers and a protest from the South African Agricultural Union.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, said in Pretoria yesterday it had been decided to reinstate the financial aid scheme for soil conservation works and housing for non White labourers.

The decision, he said, had been taken after in-depth discussions with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance — discussions which resulted in means and ways being found for financing the schemes.

Yesterday the Vice President of the union, Mr Kobus Jooste, said the union welcomed the reinstatement of the schemes by the Agricultural Credit Board.

The union — which registered a strong protest with the Minister on Thursday — was grateful that the Government had "been able to deal so rapidly with the matter and find alternative sources of finance."

Mr Jooste said: "The SAAU and those farmers who really need this type of financing under the present economic conditions are deeply thankful for this step."

The union had reacted angrily to the suspension of the various aid schemes, and particularly to the suspension of those two particular schemes which have now been reinstated.

Mr Jooste said the union had "found it strange" that house loans for labourers had been stopped while larger amounts had been made available for similar housing projects in urban and Metropolitan areas.

DISPUTE DECLARED IN MOTOR INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — The Industrial Council for the Automobile Manufacturing Industry in the Eastern Province has declared a dispute after holding two meetings in Port Elizabeth yesterday morning.

The council reached a deadlock in negotiating a new wage agreement to come into effect from the beginning of August at a meeting on Thursday.

The chairman of the council, Mr Fred Ferreira, said after the meetings another meeting of the council would be held on August 5 to determine whether to follow the route of mediation or arbitration. The Minister of Manpower would then be asked to appoint a mediator or arbitrator.

The employers are disappointed that no progress was made at yesterday's sitting of the Industrial Council, according to a statement issued to Sapa by the Eastern Province Automobile Manufacturers Association.

This is particularly so when their overall offer was reviewed against wages and other conditions of employment existing elsewhere in the country.

Compared with the position in August 1981,

the current offer for a Grade One employee represented an increase in basic wages of 18,4 percent (R1,80 to R2,15). Over the corresponding period, the forecasted CPI increase was 18 percent.

In addition, the employers have guaranteed a further minimum across-the-board increase in February 1983, which starts at 10 for a Grade One employee. The effect to this adjustment is that a Grade One employee will receive within a six months period an effective basic rate increase of 25 cents per hour.

Apart from the wages offered, which affect all categories of employees, the employers have offered, among other things, the following improvements in general conditions of employment:

- Service leave to increase from a maximum of three days to 6 days.

- Separation payment — to be funded entirely by the employers — ranging from 10 days' pay to a maximum of 35 days' pay.

- An increase in short-term Lay-off benefits in excess of 180 percent.

These offers are apart from an agreement to review the total grading structure

which could have enormous cost implications to be borne by the employers. The employers firmly believe that their offer, when considered with existing benefits, is among the best in the country — a fact which appears to be overlooked by the employee parties.

Though the employers' offer has been rejected outright by the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, yesterday, Mr Ferreira said further talks before the August 5 meeting were "not impossible."

Meanwhile, Ford — the only firm involved in the talks which has not yet made plans to allow its full workforce of striking Naawu members to return — yesterday announced that production would resume on Monday at two of its four plants.

The plants to be reopened after more than a week of lying idle, will be those which were not affected initially when workers downed tools last Thursday.

The other plants will remain shut until a firm assurance is received from Naawu that all workers who had laid down tools at the start of the strike would return to work.

BRIEFS

MAIL TO BORDER--The Post Office has streamlined its postal procedures to and from the boys on the border. It was learnt in Pretoria yesterday that new plans evolved by the Post Office are expected to cut the long delays of the past--sometimes of up to three weeks--in post to and from men in the operational area. A Post Office spokesman said under the new scheme a military aircraft would make two trips a week from the Field Post Office No 1 in Pretoria to Grootfontein and the three Post Offices in the operational area returning to Pretoria the same day with mail for the Republic. The Post Office visited will be Grootfontein, Ondangwa (for Oshakati), Rundu and M'Pacha. The Post Office has also installed special post boxes for post to the operational area at the bigger Post Offices. Post placed in these boxes had priority carriage to No 1 Field Post Office, Pretoria, short circuiting the normal postal channels. A spokesman said that at centres where there were no special post boxes post would still have to be placed in the ordinary post boxes. "But it would be a great help to us to get post to its destination as fast as possible if it is posted early in the morning." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 82 p 4]

NEW SAIC MAN--A member of the Actonville Management Committee, Mr Dayalan Chengelryen Moodley has been appointed to the South African Indian Council. Chairman of the executive of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi announced that Mr Moodley (32) of Benoni South in the Transvaal would fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr S.L. Maharaj of Greytown earlier this year. Mr Moodley will be sworn into office today at the beginning of the Indian Council's second working session in Durban. A by-election is to be held in Lenasia West, Johannesburg, on Wednesday to fill the remaining vacancy on the 45 seat council caused by the resignation of Mr J. Jhina.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 82 p 3]

SHIPPING SERVICE TO RESUME--Cape Town--The Blue Star Port Shipping Line has announced the resumption of its service to South Africa and Mozambique which had been suspended for several months. A statement issued by Blue Star says the service will be provided through a space charter arrangement with Southern Africa Europe Container Service Limited utilising a combination of the roro vessels Elgaren and Kolnsnaren and will involve direct calls to the United Kingdom with sailings about every 35 days from Tilbury. "Cargo will be accepted for discharge at the full range of Walvis Bay, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Maputo and Beira. "In South Africa, arrange-

ments will be under the control of the chief representatives, Blue Star Line (South Africa) Cape Town, and the agents of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Johannesburg will be Ellerman and Bucknall. "At Walvis Bay, the agents will be Rennie's consolidated (SWA) and Manica Mocambique Ltd will act as agents in Maputo and Beira. "The first sailing in the new service will be MV Elgaren, scheduled to depart Tilbury on 21st September 1982. "John T. Rennie and Sons remain Blue Star Line agents at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Johannesburg, for other services."-- Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jul 82 p 12]

TRANSKEI GROUP BUYS WHOLESALER--Umtata--A group of Black businessmen in Transkei have bought one of the largest and most profitable wholesale operations in Umtata from the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) for approximately R2,2-million. The money was made available by the TDC as a loan. "Our biggest challenge will be to prove that an exclusively Black management team can run an operation of this size skilfully, generating satisfactory profits on behalf of the Black shareholders who are involved," says Mr Allan Silinga, managing director of Mandla KaMoya Enterprises. Previously registered as Tembaletu Wholesalers, the business was the largest of a group of ten chain stores scattered all over Transkei and managed by the TDC. Mr Silinga said experience was the name of the game and that he and fellow executives would soon visit Johannesburg where they would obtain more know-how from experts in the wholesale trade before operational policy was formalised. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 82 p 28]

PRESS LEAKS PROBE--The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday criticised the Steyn Commission on the media for what he felt was its "unwarranted and unfounded" allegations about him. Mr LeGrange said the South African Police had, at his request, sent a memorandum to the commission about the "problems" they were having with leaks of confidential departmental documents to the Press. "We did this after there was no cooperation in terms of the agreement between the Press Union and the Commissioner of Police according to which an editor who publishes a report which originates from a member of the force is compelled to give the name and address of the member to the commissioner should he request it." "We asked for help against demoralising reporting and without myself or a single member of the force being called by the Commission as a witness, I was strongly condemned as a Minister who was looking for confrontation with the Press," Mr LeGrange said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 2]

SAAF'S NEW BASE--A new base for the SA Air Force will be built near Louis Trichardt. The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen said in Pretoria yesterday that construction would start in January next year. The first phase was expected to be completed by March 1986. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 11]

SOWETO IS SURVEYED--An aerial survey of the housand of stands in Soweto was started recently in accordance to a recommendation by the Viljoen committee. An aerial rather than a stand-by-stand survey was recommended by the Viljoen committee report on ways of overcoming Soweto's housing shortage. The report was completed over a year ago. A spokesman for the West Rand Administration

Board said the survey would cost over R4-million. The money comes from a loan of R160-million raised overseas for the improvement of services in Soweto. Other recommendations in the report are being considered by the Government, Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the now disbanded Viljoen committee, told The Citizen yesterday. Another committee, chaired by Minister of Education and Training Mr Danie Steyn, is now following up the recommendation of the Viljoen report. The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana welcomed the move, saying that it was high time a survey was conducted in Soweto. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

PLANS FOR VENDALAND--Big development plans are in the pipeline for Vendaleland--including one to make it a prime tomato paste-producing region. A spokesman for the Venda Development Corporation said yesterday projects being planned also included 12 small unit industries; a facelift for the country's clothing industry; and extensions to the shopping centre at the capital, Thohoyandou. More than R1-million would be spent in the remote Nwanedzi area, east of Tshipise--which was being transferred to Venda under the land consolidation plans--for the tomato paste plant, the spokesman said. It was estimated that the plant would be able to handle nearly 16 000 tons of raw tomatoes a year. The project would create about 200 jobs for Vendas. In time the factory would be programmed to handle other fruits. The spokesman said the project, the first largest industrial undertaking in the area, would create a market for the Venda irrigation farmers of the region and thus give the region a big economic boost. "Previously the considerable agricultural potential of Venda could not be exploited because of the difficulty getting perishable goods to markets," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 8]

LEBOWA CENTER--The little Northern Transvaal Black homeland of Lebowa will get a big boost with the erection of a R4-million shopping centre at Mapulangeneng. The centre will include 25 shops and offices including four clothing shops, two shoe shops, a chemist, a supermarket and a photographic studio. It will be built just off the main Nelspruit road where it joins the main road to Graskop. A Lebowa Government official said the complex would provide work for about 300 people but, more important, would help to keep money in the area which had previously flowed outside Lebowa. It has been estimated that about R5-million a month is at present being spent outside the area by Lebowa citizens. A survey has established that about half the local population of about 250 000 would use the new complex. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 8]

FREE MANDELA PLEA--The Inkatha Movement for Peaceful Change has called for the release of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress, for the sake of his family. A spokesman for the movement, Mr Derrick Mdluli, said yesterday Mandela, who was jailed for 18 years for sabotage after the five-year Rivonia treason trial had been punished enough. He said that although Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment he still symbolised the struggle for freedom in South Africa. "He has suffered enough. He is an old man now and his family need him." Mr Mdlulu pointed out that Mandela had more impact and influence on "his people" in jail than he would have out of

jail. "We realise that if somebody did something wrong in the eyes of the law he must be punished. But there has to be an end to punishment, too." The Inkatha Movement for Peaceful Change also called for the ban and house arrest of Mandela's wife Winnie, to be lifted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 82 p 8]

FOOTBALL SANCTIONS BUSTERS--Organisers of the proposed sanctions-busting tour of South Africa by a star-studded Portuguese soccer team, Peter Cooke and Martin Locke, moved a step further in their efforts to get the team onto the playing field yesterday. This came about with the arrival of the "scouting party" from Lisbon, who are hoping to get a hearing from South African soccer officials in a last-hope effort to salvage the concept of the tour. The quiet arrival of Cooke, Rui Paulino, one of the country's top goalkeepers and internationally renowned impressario Fausto Pires, indicates that the organisers are not in a mood to give up. Co-organiser Locke stuck to his objective yesterday that the tour was to "promote university football, in particular, and also soccer in general." "The objective is to support South African soccer, to build bridges, and hopefully to end up on the field--where the game should be played," he said. The party are now hoping for talks with the Football Council of SA chairman Mr George Thabe and other football officials. But Mr Thabe seems to want nothing to do with it. He has already told Locke a "meeting cannot be held, because there is nothing to discuss." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 82 p 2]

TRANSKEI CIVIL DEFENSE HEAD--Umtata--The Transkei Commissioner of Police and security chief, Major-General Martin Ngceba, has been appointed to the post of Director-General of Civil Defence. The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Gen Ngceba would be succeeded by his two former deputies, Major-General J. Mantutle as Commissioner of Police and Brigadier L.S. Kawe as security chief. Chief Matanzima said he needed Gen Ngceba in the new post, details of which were still being worked out.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 82 p 10]

INTEREST RATES RISE--SOUTH Africa's interest rates and general sales tax might go up again before the end of the year, economists warned yesterday. They said the sharp drop in the State's share of profits from gold mines in the June quarter raised the question of what the Government would do before the next Budget to balance its books. The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, budgeted this year for an income of about R900-million from the gold mines, [com]pared to R2 171-lion the year before--a drop of nearly R1 300-million. ncome from the gold mines is still within the Budget forecast, but any further deterioration in the price of gold could change the situation drastically. Economists are particularly concerned at the rate at which the State's income from the gold mines is falling. In the first quarter of 1981 provision for taxation and the State's share of profits amounted to R637,9-million. In the first quarter of 1982 this figure had dropped to R384,6-million. In the June quarter it slid even further, to R298,1-million. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 pp 1, 2]

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY--EXPORTERS have an excellent opportunity to exploit differentials between the subsidised export credit rates offered through the South African Export Credit Scheme and newly fixed OECD rates. So says Roger Grindy, MD of Hill Samuel Project Finance. The new consensus rates were agreed to at a meeting in Paris on July 5. They had the effect of increasing the interest rate differential in South Africa's favour, compared with its OECD competitors. "For example, taking South African credit rates for exports to the US at the current 10 per cent, the differential is a substantial 2,4 per cent for periods of over 5 years, says Grindy. Moreover, he says, the devaluation of the rand relative to the major currencies, gives exporters from this country an additional edge. This creates a twofold advantage, says Grindy. Firstly in foreign currency terms the cost of South African goods has become cheaper, and secondly the ability to offer extremely attractive financial packages, provides an effective marketing tool in selling South African exports. "The message is that exporters should take advantage of the situation to offset the local downturn," says Grindy. Conversely, the new rates agreed to in Paris penalise, to some extent, South African importers who use OECD trade credit. However the disadvantage is not a crippling one in Grindy's view--the effective increase as a result of the new fixings is 0,35. "Hardly prohibitive," he says. SA is seen in terms of the consensus countries (those trading countries that subscribe to the Lome Convention on trade), as being an "intermediate" class of importing nation. The rate for intermediate countries according to the UK Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) on two-to-five year loans is now 10,85 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 17]

INDIANS' TOUR OFF--DURBAN--A visit to South Africa by 32 of India's leading entertainers has been called off because of pressure by the Indian Government. Pietermaritzburg organisers of the tour said they had already sold more than R200 000 worth of tickets. All ticket money's would be refunded if the holders returned their tickets to Computicket. Releasing the news that the tour was off, the promoter, Mr R Ameen, said South African Indians were being culturally starved as a result of India's sanctions against this country. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 10]

NEW INDUSTRIAL TOWNSHIP--PRETORIA is to get a new industrial township. The City Council's Management Committee has approved the establishment of Bergbries, west of Hercules, for mostly light industry and commercial buildings. The development was welcomed yesterday by Mr John Toerien, executive director of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries. He said the chamber had agitated for years for industrial development of this kind near the city centre. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 9]

ANC MEMBERS SENTENCED TO DEATH--Pretoria, Aug 6 (AFP)--Three members of the banned ANC were sentenced to death here today for high treason in connection with attacks on police stations. The attacks, in 1979 and 1980, left four people dead and 12 wounded. Sentence was passed by the Supreme Court of Pretoria. [Text] [AB061150 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 6 Aug 82]
[No dateline given] The three ANC men were Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27. They greeted the death sentence verdicts with defiant black power clenched fist salutes directed at trial Judge D.J. Curlewis. The three were led to their cells chanting revolutionary slogans. [Text] [AB061237 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 6 Aug 82]

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS MINISTRY'S 1982-1983 ESTIMATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text] The Government has made structural changes in the Ministry of Defence and National Service to facilitate effective supervision over the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) and the National Service (JKT), the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Presenting the Ministry's estimates for 1982/83 the Minister for Defence and National Service, Lt General Abdallah Twalipo said the move followed administrative and leadership problems that made it look as if there were two separate defence forces.

Ndugu Twalipo's speech was read on his behalf by a Deputy Minister in the Ministry, Ndugu Stephen Kibona.

Lt Gen Twalipo said under the new structure the Ministry's responsibilities have been divided into four departments and three units effective this year.

These are the Departments of Manpower and Development and Administration; Defence Forces Development; Agriculture, Industrial and Construction; and Military Laws and Regulations.

The units are the Tender Board Secretariat; Liberation Movements and Internal Auditing.

In this respect, the Minister said, the Ministry had assumed some responsibilities from the TPDF which include supervision of development projects; agricultural, industrial and construction activities; finance policy involving budgeting and internal auditing; judiciary--military court appeals, legal agreements and other matters related to judiciary and the procurement of equipment and tools from abroad.

The new departments would be headed by Commissioners to be appointed from within and outside the army with assistants for the various sections in the departments.

Lt General Twalipo said the JKT would now be a full "Formation" of more than one battalion under one commander and directly under the Ministry of Defence and National Service--the National Service Formation (FKT).

"This move, Ndugu Speaker, is aimed at facilitating the marriage of TPDF and JKT," he told the House.

He said some of the changes which include the appointment of Commissioners and their assistants had been made with other changes under implementation.

On Party activities in the army, Lt General Twalipo said various moves had been taken to strengthen the position of the Party in the forces. These include political education classes, seminars, discussions and meetings.

Efforts to recruit more political commissars, holding of Party elections at all levels and seminars on economic rehabilitation also continued to be undertaken during last fiscal year.

The Ministry, Ndugu Twalipo said, had also carried out an intensive training programme both locally and abroad.

By the end of 1981/82, 682 soldiers had completed secondary education at nine military schools.

On military training, the Minister said instructions continued to be given to commanders at various levels at the local military schools.

This year the Ministry also intends to continue with such training but much would depend on the financial situation with regard to acquisition of equipment and other facilities, he said.

On agriculture, the Minister said the old system for every unit to take part in agricultural activities had been abandoned and that it was intended for each Brigade to undertake growing of a specific crop suitable in its locality.

He asked the House to approve the Ministry's estimates of 61,906,200/- for recurrent and 330,000,000/- for development expenditures; TPDF--1,198,442,900/- recurrent and 8,000,000/- development and JKT 170,000,000/- recurrent and 28,804,000/- development expenditures.

CSO: 4700/1662

NYERERE MAKES 6-DAY STATE VISIT TO ZAMBIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Hamis Mzee]

[Text] President Nyerere told a rally in Lusaka yesterday that it was only through unity that independence could be consolidated and people's development enhanced.

He told thousands of Lusaka residents on the second day of a six-day state visit that Zambians should not be swayed by the enemies' propaganda directed against their country at a time when their country was facing food shortage due to drought this year.

Amidst applause, Mwalimu asked the people of Zambia to ignore their enemies who claimed that their Government was not good and that there was shortage of food including maize in the country.

Mwalimu who recalled the well-known fact that crops do not grow without rains at the appropriate moments and in appropriate places, asked: "Does the Government bring drought?"

He said: "Our enemies are trying to divide us, to break out unity so that they can dominate us."

Mwalimu stressed that unity was important for Zambia, Tanzania and the entire African Continent.

"Unity is our strength and if we disunite we shall fail," he said.

He said that despite the fact that developing countries were poor, it was their unity that made the big powers listen to their voice at the United Nations. The big powers were also concerned about the developing countries' condemnation of the lopsided current international economic order, he said.

South Africa was also concerned about the developing countries' condemnation of its apartheid policies, he added.

Mwalimu said that although some of the big powers use military force to attack developing states like what Israel had done on Lebanon and like South Africa's invasion of Angola, often these states exploit differences and divisions within the developing countries.

He gave the example of enemy puppets who could manipulate someone by telling him that the President was not of his/her tribe or religion and he/she should be president because he/she was intelligent and was better.

The enemies could also say: "Look at the problems in Zambia or in Tanzania. There are shortages and you cannot purchase what you want," he said.

At the rally held in the city centre, Mwalimu was received amidst thunderous cheers from Zambians who gathered to sing the unity song Tiende Pamodzi.

He was given several gifts by Lusaka workers, including a map of Zambia done in copper, a hoe and vitenge.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere has called for continued cooperation between Tanzania and Zambia. He made the call at a luncheon held in his honour by a member of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), Ndugu A. Shapi at Chingola in the copper belt.

Welcoming the President, Ndugu Shapi commended Mwalimu for his contribution and tireless efforts in the liberation of Africa and in furthering cooperation and unity among nations.

Ndugu Shapi said Tanzania's efforts in the question of Namibia's independence would further consolidate existing relations amongst nations in Southern Africa.

Mwalimu who also visited Kitwe emphasised that Tanzania would like to see Zambia prosper because "success in Zambia's economic development is also Tanzania's success."

He explained that Tanzania would economically benefit if Zambia's copper exports and imports were transported through Tanzania.

At the Nchanga Copper Mines, Mwalimu was told that the mines produced 40 percent of Zambia's copper. The mines have 10,000 employees. President Nyerere was told by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Chairman, Ndugu Francis Kaunda that the mines measured 3.5 kilometres long, 1.5 kilometres wide and 280 metres deep.

He said in 1956 the mines produced 2.5 million tonnes of copper, adding that most of the Nchanga copper and other Zambia's imports passed through Tanzania.

He further told Mwalimu that 96 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange was from Nchanga mines.

Mwalimu will this afternoon proceed to Lusaka where he is expected to meet Tanzanians living in Zambia at the residence of Tanzania's Ambassador to Zambia.

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ISMAILIS TO CONTINUE AID TO WELFARE, ECONOMIC PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Herbert Chilambo]

[Text] The Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismailia Council for Tanzania will continue its assistance in the development of the country's existing social welfare and economic projects as well as the creation of new ones during its Silver Jubilee Year.

Acting Secretary of Ismailia Council for Tanzania, Ndugu Khudabux Harji told the Daily News yesterday that the move followed a meeting of the community's leaders throughout the world who had gathered in Paris on July 12 this year to mark the Silver Jubilee of Aga Khan's accession to the Imamate, 49 years ago.

He said the Silver Jubilee year which began July this year puts much emphasis on assistance to people in the poorest countries.

The Ismailia community, he said, would support a number of programmes related to health, nutrition, education and rural development in the country.

For instance, he said, the programme would include the expansion of Aga Khan hospitals, Mzizima Secondary School and other educational institutions.

Ndugu Harji, however, could not say exactly which other new projects the council will undertake but pointed out that his community members had proposed a number of them and the final decision depended on liaison between his council and ministries concerned.

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NYERERE SAYS MP'S FREE TO CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha and Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

THE Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has said a one-party state should encourage an atmosphere conducive to criticism by Members of Parliament to allow openness as a way of checking arrogance in the government machinery.

Addressing MPs who met as a Party Parliamentary Committee in Dar es Salaam last Tuesday, Mwalimu said it was necessary for such an atmosphere to exist in a one-party state as opposed to a two-party system where the opposition functioned in Parliament.

Mwalimu's recorded address was broadcast over Radio Tanzania yesterday.

Mwalimu said it was not a built-in norm in one-party states to allow such criticisms. He said, however, that it was of utmost importance to have the system of deliberate free criticism of the government among MPs, and "the Government must accept this".

The Party Chairman said if the situation was unchecked, the Government could easily adopt an easy attitude in its running of public affairs.

"Since, however, the duty of Parliament — be it in a multi-party or one-party state — is the same, MPs, who are representatives of the people, are

supposed to pin down the Government to publicly answer public queries", Mwalimu said.

He explained that there was a possibility in one-party states for a government minister to ask.... "Don't you know I am a government minister?" In a Parliament where criticism of government was allowed, this would not be possible, Mwalimu stated.

Citing an example, Mwalimu said in a multi-party system, the opposition parties were always pestering the party in power to ensure

the government "has not gone to sleep." and that it was doing its homework properly.

This, Mwalimu explained, was not possible in cases where governments in power were bad governments which did not wish to have their sins exposed.

He said, however, that it was not only the bad governments which had problems in answering questions in public. Most governments avoided answering questions publicly unless parliament gave an opportunity for Government Ministers to explain some particular issues.

BAKITA ORGANIZES SEMINAR ON SWAHILI LANGUAGE USAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

A three-day mass media seminar ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday with a call to run language courses for journalists in efforts to update their linguistic skills.

The call is contained in one of the recommendations made by the seminar on 'usage of Kiswahili'. The seminar, which was organised by the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA), was held at the Msimbazi Community Centre.

The seminar emphasised that due to the growing nature of languages, especially Kiswahili, journalists needed to be equipped with the latest development of languages.

Through short courses and crash programmes, the jour-

nalists could be in a better position to execute their duties properly, the seminar participants noted.

They also called for closer co-operation between institutions dealing with the advancement of Kiswahili in the country and the mass media.

Closing the seminar, the

Dar es Salaam Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Ibrahim Kajembo, urged BAKITA to take a leading role in the advancement of Kiswahili through the local press.

Ndugu Kajembo said that since journalists were in closer contact with the people, they were better placed to promote Kiswahili through the media.

Stressing on the proper use of languages for communication, Ndugu Kajembo said that it was important for journalists to use simple and clear words for the benefit of the readers or listeners.

If language as a 'tool' in the journalism profession was not properly used, it could distort news relayed to the people.

The seminar drew participants from the Tanzania Publishing House, BAKITA, the Tanzania School of Journalism, the Party-owned newspapers — *Uhuru/Mzalendo*, the Government-owned newspaper — the *Daily News* and *Sunday News*, and Radio Tanzania.

NMC CHAIRMAN SAYS NMC 'COMFORTABLE THIS SEASON' CONCERNING FUNDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] The National Milling Corporation (NMC) has enough money to pay peasants promptly in cash during the current crop buying season which began on June 1.

NMC Executive Chairman Felix Mwanambilibi said in Dar es Salaam yesterday the Government had given the Corporation a bank overdraft limit before the season began.

Ndugu Mwanambilibi said the first quota of the money had been sent to NMC branches, depots and villages.

"We are really comfortable this season as far as money is concerned," he said.

The Chairman declined to disclose the amount of money involved and the targeted tonnes of various crops the Corporation would purchase.

Peasants have of late been complaining against delays in payment by crop authorities in the country.

NMC is currently buying crops in Mbeya, Iringa, Ruvuma and Rukwa regions. The buying is expected to be in full swing next month, September and October. The season would begin in the northern regions during these months, he said.

On storage facilities, Ndugu Mwanambilibi said NMC had worked out a system whereby surplus crops from one region or area were immediately transported to areas which needed them. He said the Corporation knew the regions' demands for various crops.

He explained that NMC's move to distribute crops fast was likely to be affected by lack of vehicles and shortage of diesel which had hit some regions including Mbeya.

NMC, he said, had a few trucks in most of its branches and depots. But, he added, the Corporation would hire trucks owned by villages in various areas in order to speed up crop transportation.

Most of NMC's trucks are grounded due to lack of spare parts.

Ndugu Mwanambilimbi appealed to regional authorities to give priority to NMC in fuel allocation.

He said collection and distribution of crops in the country should involve regional, district and villages authorities in addition to NMC efforts.

CSO: 4700/1662

MINISTER PRESENTS ESTIMATES FOR CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Farajil]

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the President's Office (Capital Development), Ndugu George Kahama, has expressed the desire to involve as many people as possible in the development of Dodoma as a new capital city.

Presenting the 1982/83 estimates for his Office and the Capital Development Programme for 1982/83 to the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Kahama said this would help reduce the financial burden on the Government.

"We must have participation and development from all the sections of the community for Dodoma to be an effective capital", the Minister told the House.

He said already the Dodoma Development Association had been formed in this regard and that the Government was currently encouraging other developers to discuss with the Capital Development Authority (CDA) their needs and fears about development within Dodoma.

"In this regard, CDA can assist them to overcome obstacles to enable them to develop houses, offices, agriculture and other facilities necessary to ensure the development of a balanced com-

munity", Ndugu Kahama explained.

The Minister also said that every effort was being made to start implementation of fund raising strategies as spelled out in the Dodoma Master Plan to ensure that the programme was carried out with minimum dependence on direct Government funds.

These, he said, included making land and buildings rental and lease a source of income to CDA.

In the past, CDA had allocated plots to individuals and companies without reflecting the land value increases and cost of development but this would now be checked, the Minister assured.

He said CDA expected to recover part of infrastructural costs through development levy charges from diplomatic missions that have selected sites for their chanceries and residential plots.

So far 15 missions have made provisional reservations. They include Zambia, Zimbabwe, Canada, Denmark, the United States, Brazil, Soviet Union, Australia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Finland, Norway, West Germany, Yemen and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

On infrastructural works, the Minister said 1982/83 would mark the start of the connections of trunk services from the Urban Renewal area to the new local infrastructure area in Mlimwa.

Trunk infrastructure, which include water, sewage, roads and storm water drainages, were expected to continue to dominate the CDA budget, he said.

He explained that during 1981/82, infrastructure work at Mlimwa West was completed while those of Mlimwa East and the central business park made headways.

Completion of the second phase of trunk services included laying of 15 kms of water main, erecting two pumping stations, a reservoir, two concrete storage tanks holding 17,500 cubic metres of water each, three kms of storm-water drains and 8.5 kms of trunk sanitary system.

Continual project control, supervision and flexibility would facilitate the completion of phase three of the trunk services infrastructure project within the next three years, the Minister said.

On the brick and tile industry, Ndugu Kahama said these would become operational in the coming financial year. An adequate supply of bricks and tiles was expected to be available to developers by 1983/84, he added.

The ceramic plant, which had been held up for lack of foreign exchange, is expected to start full production by the second half of 1983.

The Minister asked the House to approve 149,244,000/- for development and 19,206,000/- for recurrent expenditures.

PROGRAM TO INVOLVE URBAN, RURAL YOUTH IN PRODUCTION BEING SET UP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

PRELIMINARY arrangements are being made by the Ministry of Information and Culture to set up a programme in which all youths in both urban and rural areas will be fully involved in production, the Minister, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Presenting the 1982/83 estimates for his Ministry, Ndugu Mwakawago told the National Assembly that the Ministry was now laying the foundation for this project. He said the exercise would not be easy and would be highly costly.

He said the Ministry was advising youths to join together in moderate co-operative ventures viable in their areas. This was

being done in collaboration between the Youth Organisation (Vijana) and the cultural offices in the regions, agricultural officers and Ujamaa and Co-operative officers.

He said figures had shown that some 96 groups had already joined hands into such ventures. Seminars were also being organised to educate the Vijana officers on how to set up projects.

The Minister said that other institutions which had been involved in these projects include religious organisations like the (YMCA and YWCA; Girl Guide and Boy Scouts) and other volunteer organisations which were ready to involve youths in production.

A special seminar was held last year to involve all these groups in this programme, and a commission has been set up to draw up a policy on the development of projects under this programme.

CSO: 4700/1662

MINISTER EXPLAINS DECLINE IN COCONUT OUTPUT IN ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FEWER coconuts are available in Zanzibar over successive seasons due to the shortage of pickers who are ready to climb tall coconut trees, the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Aboud Talib Aboud, told Parliament yesterday.

Very few of Zanzibar youths were prepared to scale tall coconut trees which compose in the main the coconut crops in the Isles, he said.

Winding up the debate on the estimates of the Office for fiscal 1982/83, Ndugu Aboud said the Zanzibar Government was undertaking a project involving the planting of shorter varieties.

Ndugu Aboud was responding to calls made by MPs during the debate that the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government should do something to arrest a fall in

the production of cloves and coconuts.

Ndugu Aboud said that new clove trees were being planted in the place of old ones to revive the crop. He said he hoped this would contribute to an increase in output.

He said the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government had worked out a system of making available transport facilities to the representatives of the people including MPs in the Union Parliament.

MPs had on Tuesday afternoon during debate asked the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government to consider providing the Isles MPs with transport like their Mainland counterparts.

The House approved the estimate totalling 6,089,500/- for recurrent expenditure and 150,000/- for development projects.

CSO: 4700/1662

CAT MANAGER EXPECTS INCREASED COFFEE QUOTA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

TANZANIA expects to secure more than this year's 48,840 tonnes of coffee quotas at a common strategy meeting for the African coffee producing group to be held in Nairobi this September.

Speaking to the *Daily News*, from Moshi yesterday, the General Manager of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Ndugu J.K. Mhela, said they were going to press for the opening stock for 1982/83 season to be 29,760 tonnes as opposed to only about 12,000 tonnes last season.

Ndugu Mhela said CAT expected to harvest 65,000 tonnes of coffee this year, making a total exportable production of 94,760 tonnes.

In 1979/80, more than 48,000 tonnes of coffee was harvested and this rose to 66,000 tonnes in 1980/81.

He said the decision to hold a common strategy meeting for the African producers was reached after a recent International Coffee Organisation (ICO) meeting in London ended in a deadlock.

ICO then passed a resolution to extend the

period of renegotiation to September 17 this year to get a consensus on the balance of the articles, he said.

The ICO meeting's purpose was to renegotiate the 1976 international coffee agreement due to expire in September, this year.

He said if the negotiations were successful, a new agreement would have been signed for the next five years.

All the economic clauses were deadlocked as no proposal was accepted by the members. These were the criteria for setting basic quotas, adjustment of the basic quotas, allocation of annual quotas and price measures.

However, all members reaffirmed their governments' desire to see that there should be an agreement which will continue to stabilise coffee prices.

Ndugu Mhela also said that there was disagreement between Brazil and Columbia on what market shares they should each have.

He said Brazil asked for 33 per cent against 30 per cent of the last season, while Columbia did not quantify her needs but fought for a larger share than the 12 per cent of the 1981/82 season.

"Consumer countries, especially United States and European Community members wanted more mild Arabica and Brazilian and Robusta", he revealed.

Ndugu Mhela explained that the frost scare in Brazil, which stretches from June to August, somewhat put a damper on both consumer and producer attitude, both hoping that if there should be one, there would be no need for economic clauses.

He dismissed earlier press reports this month from London that ICO had cut producers export quotas by a million bags for the second time this year due to falling prices of the commodity.

He said the idea had come in form of a proposal well before the meeting reached a deadlock.

He said the exact quota allocation would be known after the Nairobi meeting and eventually the next ICO meeting to be convened some time this year.

"Kenya will extend invitations in due course and Tanzania will try to establish a rapport with her in the selection of the criterion for increased quota since we both fall under *Columbia milds*", he suggested.

MINISTER NOTES TAZARA SPARE PARTS IMPORTS, LOCOMOTIVE PURCHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) is planning to increase passenger train services between Dar es Salaam and Kapiri Mposhi and vice versa from one to two trains a week, the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said in order to achieve this goal, TAZARA would import spare parts worth 50million/- from the People's Republic of China to revive Chinese-made DFH/2 locomotive engines, *Shihata* reported.

He said TAZARA had plans to substitute some of the Chinese-made locomotives with German-made engines.

He said four German-made engines were recently tried on

the Uhuru Line and the results were positive. He said TAZARA would purchase 18 engines for eight Chinese trains during the 1982/83 fiscal year.

There were also plans to purchase 14 U30C locomotives from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), he said, adding that already funds for the purchase of nine locomotives were available and negotiations were going on to obtain funds for the other five.

Ndugu Itatiro was answering a question by Ndugu E.A. Mwesilumo (Kilombero) who wanted to know what plans TAZARA had to increase passenger services on the Uhuru Line, which had been decreased from six to one train a week and considering the increasing number of passengers.

CSO: 4700/1662

MP NOTES KILLINGS BY KENYAN CATTLE RUSTLERS IN SERENGETI DISTRICT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Over 100 people in Serengeti District have died at the hands of Kenya cattle rustlers between November 1980 and July this year, the Serengeti MP, Ndugu Simon Mongate told a hushed National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mongate said during the period, over 100 cattle rustling incidents were reported during which over 20,000 stolen head of cattle were driven across the border to Kenya, Shihat reported.

The MP said the Kenya Meat Company (KMC) was presently surviving at the expense of cattle stolen from the district. He said: "The most unfortunate thing, Ndugu Speaker, is that over 100 people in my district have lost their lives in defence of their property."

Ndugu Mongate was contributing in the debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs' estimates tabled in the House last Wednesday before the House went into Id el-Fitr recess.

The MP, whose moving speech transformed the House into a sombre atmosphere, noted that since 1980 Serengeti District residents had stopped farming activities in support of cattle rustlers.

In the process, the MP said, a number of women had now been made widows following the death of their husbands whom he said had been left to fight single-handedly in the absence of a strong police force in the district.

Ndugu Mongate called on the Government to strengthen the police force in the district which said lacked modern weapons, vehicles and communication facilities such as telephones and radio calls.

He said the district had been promised 12 Land Rovers for the police. "However, up to this time, we have not received a single vehicle," he said.

He said the police force in the district was presently using his vehicle and that of the District Party Secretary in chasing Kenya cattle rustlers who were armed with modern weapons.

FUEL SHORTAGE CAUSING PROBLEMS IN MBEYA REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Deo Mrusha]

[Text]

SHORTAGE of Diesel is affecting the purchase of crops and distribution of essential commodities in Mbeya Region.

The Executive Chairman of the National Milling Corporation (NMC) Ndugu Felix Mwanambilimbi told *Shihata* yesterday that his corporation faced difficulties in ferrying crops from the villages to NMC godowns due to lack of diesel.

Ndugu Mwanambilimbi said, for example, that in Mbozi District some 2,000 bags of various crops bought by NMC were lying in the villages because of the diesel problem.

The Executive Chairman said that his corporation had 19 vehicles with a capacity of carrying 246 tonnes of cargo, but 17 of them are grounded due to lack of diesel.

According to a report from the Regional Development Director's office, which is also responsible for distributing diesel, some 51,700 litres of diesel were distributed between July 1 and 19. NMC, according to the report, were allocated some 3,800 litres while other individuals owning vehicles were allocated a total of 11,850 litres.

Ndugu Mwanambilimbi said that in order to work efficiently, NMC needed 3,800 litres daily.

NMC has targetted to buy 41,900 tonnes of crops this year. It has so far bought 3,405 tonnes.

It is not yet known how many tonnes of crops were held-up in villages, but NMC has sent 7,975,250/- to villages for purchase of crops in the region.

On distribution of essential commodities, the Acting General Manager of Mbeya Regional Trading Company (RTC), Ndugu Chrysostome Indulechi said that RTC had failed to distribute the commodities due to shortage of diesel.

Ndugu Indulechi said that his company had 60 tonnes of sugar, 60 tonnes of salt, 300 cartons of hoes and 60 cartons of batteries (dry cells). The commodities were supposed to be sent to Ileje, Chunya and Kyela districts, but could not be moved due to shortage of fuel.

Other commodities which could not be distributed include radios, cooking oil, matchboxes and textiles. RTC has 13 vehicles and eight of them were grounded due to lack of diesel.

Other corporations affected by the diesel shortage are the Tanzania Cotton Authority, Coffee Authority of Tanzania, Tobacco Authority of Tanzania, Tanzania Tea Authority, Tanzania Breweries Limited, and the Tanzania Pyrethrum Board.

MINISTER HAILS YUGOSLAVIA FOR AGRICULTURAL AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Tanzania has commended the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its assistance in boosting the agricultural sector.

Speaking in Morogoro on Wednesday at a handing over ceremony of Dakawa oil seed farm, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor J.B. Machunda hailed Yugoslavia for her material and personnel assistance.

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania Ndugu Ivan Ivekovic, who handed over the project on behalf of his government, said Tanzania could still look into other agricultural projects where Yugoslavia could provide such assistance.

The project with over 300 hectares started in 1980 in order to establish an oil seed farm pilot project which would eventually be developed to 1,000 hectares of oil seeds following its study.

According to the Project Manager, Ndugu Nikola Krajevic who has worked with other eight Yugoslav experts since the launching of the project, said the farm expects to yield a total of 440 tonnes of maize, sunflower and soya beans this year.

Ndugu Machunda said the project which was originally managed by the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX) and then handed over to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO).

Ndugu Machunda asked the Yugoslav government to provide spare parts for machineries they left behind in order to consolidate the achievement so far reached.

CSO: 4700/1662

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER GIVES REFUGEE POPULATION DATA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA has received pledges totalling 72 million/- from the international community to improve the living standard of refugees and other Tanzanians living together in Kigoma Region, the National Assembly was told on Wednesday.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, said the programme of assisting refugees in Tanzania's villages was the first of its kind in the world.

Ndugu Kimario, who was tabling the 1982/83 estimates of his Ministry, said that new settlements in which refugees mixed with the local population in villages, would be provided with social services including schools, dispensaries and roads in under a five-year programme beginning 1982/83.

Ndugu Kimario explained

that the country had about 200,000 refugees, 60 per cent of them coming from Burundi. Others flocked in from Rwanda, Malawi, Comoro, South Africa and Zaire, he said.

The Minister said a census conducted jointly with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) showed that there were 21,000 refugees from Zaire living in Kigoma and Rukwa regions.

He said the spontaneous settlements would accommodate 24,000 Burundi refugees scattered in villages in Kigoma.

He told the House that the Government aimed at making refugee settlements self-sustaining after the two year period in which they are provided with free food, shelter, clothing, farming land and agricultural inputs.

BRIEFS

JUMBE'S RETURN FROM NETHERLANDS--The Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe was due home last night from Holland where he underwent a medical checkup, an official of the Vice-President Office said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Ndugu Jumbe left Dar es Salaam on July 3 for medical checkup. He was in Holland last April where he underwent a successful ear operation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jul 82 p 1]

MINISTER ON LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY--Lack of strict accountability is a contributing factor to fraud and embezzlement of funds in parastatal organisations, the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario said in the National Assembly yesterday. Winding up debate on his Ministry's 1982/83 estimates, Ndugu Kimario also singled out laxity by those in responsible positions towards adhering to proper financial control methods as leading to financial losses and misappropriation. He said that lack of accountability could be proved by the example where a parastatal could lose funds in a particular year only to have the loss detected three years later. Such late detection led to a failure to appropriately deal with those responsible for the losses, he said, adding that detection could also come after evidence with which to prosecute the culprits had been destroyed. Court action against embezzlers and others committing white collar theft was difficult without concrete evidence, the Minister said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 82 p 1]

JAPANESE SHIP DONATION--A passenger vessel and a unit speed-boat worth 2m/- were yesterday received by the Zanzibar Government from the Government of Japan. At a short handing over ceremony at Zanzibar Port, the Zanzibar Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Khamis J. Seif thanked the Japanese government for the donation which he said would cement brotherly relations between Zanzibar and Japan. Japan's Ambassador to Tanzania Mr Mitsuo Asaba represented his government. The ship and boat which were received as part of technical cooperation through the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) are to be utilised for carrying passengers and maritime equipment. It can carry 14 passengers. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 82 p 3]

RTD BOOSTER STATIONS--Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD) is planning to establish booster stations in all the regions to cater for distant inland areas, particularly the villages, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Minister for Information and Culture Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago said RTD believed that by implementing the plan RTD would have more listeners participating in its programmes and that it would participate more fully in covering development projects in the country, involve more people in its broadcasting plans and create a more conducive situation for more public opinion. Presenting the 1982/83 estimates for his Ministry to the House, Ndugu Mwakawago informed the MPs that RTD started implementing the programme as from October 1981 and has already stationed broadcasters in Arusha, Dodoma, Mbeya and Mwanza, as a trial step. The results, he said, had been very successful. The Minister said there was an urgent requirement for involving listeners in planning and setting up a permanent scheme in which they would be able to forward their opinions to RTD. He informed the House that the number of listeners who wrote to RTD more than doubled from 309,000 last year to 668,976 this year. The number of listeners was an encouragement to RTD workers, given the fact that there were many problems including battery shortages, he said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1662

UGANDA

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADER BLAMES ARMY--Kampala, July 20--Uganda's opposition democratic party Paul Semogerere was quoted as saying that 20 civilians were killed in one week by security forces in the Kasenje area, south of Kampala. According to the Kampala vernacular daily Munno, Mr Semogerere said in a letter to Ugandan President Milton Obote that the situation in the area which is within the opposition leader's parliamentary constituency, was grave. He appealed to the president for immediate action to halt insecurity in Kasenje. Mr Semogerere said in the letter that a girl's school in the area had been closed down due to the insecurity and that many residents of Kasenje were either arrested or missing. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 13]

UGANDANS GET TRAVEL FREEDOM--Kampala, July 21--Ugandans intending to travel abroad will from today no longer be required to get prior clearance from the ministry of internal affairs, Ugandan radio announced. It gave no reasons for the sudden lifting of the requirement which was instituted soon after the fall of Idi Amin in April 1979 to check on the movement of people opposed to the government. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1656

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

INDICATIONS OF DISTURBANCES, UNREST--In your last letter, dear Wambi, you indicated there was great concern over what happened in the town of Yatenga. The army was reported to have intervened and restored order. In other words, a manhunt was organized and the ringleaders were rounded up. It is now up to the administrative authorities to decide.... In conclusion, dear Wambi, I can inform you that some more tracts surfaced again in the capital. Two were circulated just this week. One casts aspersions on some members of the Military Committee, the other accuses the Head of State of governing with National Liberation Movement (MLN) activists. [Excerpt] [Article by Passek-Taale in column "A Letter for Laye"] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 30 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 10]

CSO: 4719/1249

ASYLUM SEEKER ALLEGES '1,000' ARRESTS OVER SECOND PARTY

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jul 82 p 1966

[Article by Shada Islam in Brussels]

[Text]

Zaire's former colonial power, Belgium, is currently playing host to yet another Zairois opposition leader determined to bring down the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The new addition to the motley group of Zairois political exiles currently living in Brussels is Professor Dikonda Wa Lumanyisha of the recent created Union for Social Democracy and Progress (UDPS). Professor Dikonda arrived in Brussels just two weeks before President Mobutu was scheduled to visit the Belgian capital. (*West Africa*, July 12 and 19.)

The President called his visit off, officially because of the death of the former army chief General Adurama Bobozo. It was clear, however, that he had been told in no uncertain terms by the Belgian foreign office that his visit would create serious disturbances in several parts of Belgium.

Speaking at his first press conference in Brussels, July 14, Professor Dikonda explained that the (UDPS) had been formed by a number of discontented parliamentarians and professors who hoped that their movement would emerge as the second political party in Zaire. The attempts to set up a constitutional opposition were, however, quickly repressed by President Mobutu who is quoted as saying that there would be no second party in Zaire "as long as he lived".

Thirteen members of the UDPS were tried and condemned to 15 years in prison by President Mobutu only a few weeks ago. Professor Dikonda said in Brussels that he was the only founder member of the party who was still outside prison, although he had been tortured and arrested last year. He warned that the 13 parliamentarians were being held in some of Zaire's worst jails. "They have been condemned to death", he warned. According to Mr. Dikonda, over 1,000 people were arrested by the government during the trial of the 13 parliamentarians. This, he stressed, indicated the extent of popular support for the UDPS.

At the Brussels press conference, Professor Dikonda made a determined effort to distance himself from the other opposition leaders currently seeking asylum in Belgium. Although he said his party was not opposed to contacting either Mr. Nguza Karl I Bond, Zaire's former Prime Minister or Mr. Mungul Diaka, the President of the Council for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa, Mr. Dikonda hinted that these men did not have real popular backing in Zaire. "We cannot talk about a real opposition if it is unable to organise an internal debate in Zaire itself", he said.

Mr. Dikonda also made it clear that he was not in Brussels as an exile. "I am on a political mission", designed to attract international support for a party which hopes to change Zairois politics through "non-violence", he said.

The Union For Democracy and Social Progress, said Mr. Dikonda wanted a dialogue with President Mobutu but this would depend on the release of the 13 parliamentarians. Unlike other Zairois opposition parties in Brussels whose prime objective is to overthrow President Mobutu, Mr. Dikonda said the UDPS emphasised that the removal of the Zairois strongman would not change the country unless there was a thorough reform of political structures, leading to the introduction of several parties.

Mr. Dikonda's more moderate approach is unlikely to please other externally-based Zairois exile groups. He is however, expected to find friends among Belgian politicians and businessmen who are embarrassed by President Mobutu's excesses but afraid of any change in government which could lead to chaos and anarchy in Zaire.

CSO: 4700/1650

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANT SUSPENDED--Kinshasa, July 21--The administrative affairs director of Zaire's foreign ministry has been suspended from his duties and faces court action, allegedly in connection with the embezzlement of 5 million Belgian francs (100,000 dollars), a ministry communique announced. Kabutu-Suila Betu has been the subject of an investigation ordered by the head of the ministry's administrative planning division since the discovery that a portion of government funds--intended for back salaries of diplomatic personnel recalled from abroad--was missing, the ministry said.--A.F.P.
[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1650

INACCURACIES OF SENATOR CULVERWELL'S CRITICISM SCORED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE does not wish to enter into a public argument with Senator Joseph Culverwell over the criticism he made of this newspaper in the Senate on July 6. However, there were certain remarks in his address which call for comment.

We offer these comments in the spirit of an earlier passage in the senator's speech, when he said that differences of ideology "do not necessarily mean any cessation of good feelings towards each other."

During the recent debate on the President's speech, Senator Culverwell chose the leader column of *The Gazette* of June 18 as a base from which to launch a general attack on this newspaper.

The already published description of *The Gazette* as the "harlot" of the media is one we cannot comment on, as we do not have any experience in this area of human behaviour. However, the senator's claim that "never once have they published anything... in favour of anything we have done", is, quite simply, not true.

The Gazette has been broadly supportive of the new Government and its aims, and has taken every opportunity to tell the good news when it occurs. But the senator must remember that we are an independent business paper read by businessmen, who do not wish to hear propaganda, but the facts of life.

Zimbabwe, and the world in general, is passing through a desperate depression. If the senator considers that our pages carry a disheartening image of the country's economy it is because that is the situation at present.

Even the Government-influenced daily and weekly press headlines the bad news. Banking reviews, including that of the Government's own Reserve Bank, make sobering reading — so *The Gazette* is not unusual in its treatment of business news. Unfortunately, as our emphasis is on business affairs, other aspects of Zimbabwean life which have a happier emphasis, such as sport and human-interest stories carried by the general press, are inappropriate in our columns.

The truth is that Zimbabwe's economic situation is not a happy one at present, but the substitution of fairy tales for facts will not assist our readers to plan to survive during the economic downturn forecast for this year.

It is true that our leader columns have criticised the Government's distrust of private enterprise, both here in Zimbabwe and abroad. We think that it is an unfortunate attitude, which has hampered co-operation and discouraged investment.

We have agreed with the Prime Minister that a blend of a managed and free economy is most suitable for Zimbabwe. We have also conceded that unbridled capitalism, without a clear commitment by political and business leaders to social progress, is undesirable — indeed, in any democracy it could not be otherwise.

There is also, in socialist philosophy a caring element which recognises that just because individual abilities are uneven, there is no reason why a certain quality of life should not be guaranteed for all a nation's people.

But we also consider it our right and duty to criticise aspects of Government policy that are inimical to the interests of the commercial and industrial sectors. Senator Culverwell is welcome to visit our offices and read the file of leaders written by the present editor. These contain many expressions of support for the present administration, and we hope constructive criticism, expressed over the past twenty months.

We make no apology for our belief that as far as industry and commerce is concerned a free-enterprise economy is a superior system for the future improvement of the lives of all Zimbabweans.

Here, obviously, we are at odds with the senator, who believes the tendency to acquisitiveness inherent in mankind (which he recognises) must be transformed by socialism into one of co-operation. This is, of course, in the realm of unproven political and social engineering theory. We prefer to remain in the more pragmatic world of the real-life market place.

But, in passing, the failure of countries with a long history of socialism even to feed their people from co-operative, state-controlled farms must be recognised.

In Russia, where the Government has been forced in recent years to allow a certain degree of free enterprise in agriculture, the lesson is painfully plain. In 1980, individual farmers produced 31% of Russia's meat, 30% of milk, 32% of eggs, 35% of vegetables, 64% of potatoes, and 58% of fruits and berries — and they did it using only 1.5% of farming land!

The burden of the leader to which Senator Culverwell objected was that our Government seems to automatically equate free enterprise (or capitalism) with exploitation. We contended that the term needed defining, and that in its pejorative sense it was not limited to one end of the political spectrum. The senator went a stage further and treated racism and capitalism as synonymous.

Because of the unfortunate political past of Zimbabwe there is a local historical connection. However, we believe that it should not be carried forward into a new era, where the deprivations and discriminations of the past are being removed. Nor should it be used in assessments of international relations, particularly with those nations which are willing to participate in the country's development. To do so would be to ignore meaningful economic alternatives for Zimbabwe's future.

Perhaps the most erroneous assumption that Senator Calverwell made in his speech was to label the editor of this paper as right wing. While political positions are always relative, depending upon where one starts drawing the line from left to right, the senator has fallen into the error of equating support for a free-enterprise system with a predilection for jackboots.

The bona fides of the editor of *The Gazette* are well established, as the Government's own Director of Information can confirm for the senator. Nor is the editor's position a convenient and recent change brought about by a trimming of sails to the present political wind.

CSO: 4700/1626

MUGABE: EDUCATION WILL GET MOST DEVELOPMENT AID

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

MOST of the \$4 billion earmarked for development in the next three years would be directed towards financing education, the Prime Minister, Cde Robert Mugabe, said in Penhalonga yesterday.

Addressing St Augustine's High School students and residents of the area, Cde Mugabe said the Government would continue to make a major thrust towards the provision of education.

"Education is the mainstay of any country's development. We want every child to have a chance to go through primary school and secondary schools will be built to provide for almost every village in the country," the Prime Minister said.

Half the \$4 billion would be provided by international donors and the other half by the Government, he said, add-

ing that some of the money would be used to stimulate the economy particularly within the rural areas.

The Prime Minister urged rural farmers and those working in industries to produce more in order to create more wealth for the country.

"Rural farmers should work hard so that we become self-sufficient in food. The Government is having to bear with blackmail and threats from white farmers because they presently control the farming sector to a large extent," Cde Mugabe said.

A three-year transitional and national development programme to be made public before the end of the month, would give — in detail — plans that have been worked out to develop all sectors of the economy.

The Prime Minister said although the mining sector had suffered heavily due to plummeting international prices, the Government would do everything possible to keep the mines going in order to avert an unemployment crisis.

The Prime Minister had been invited to Penhalonga by the students and teachers of St Augustine's to unveil the statue of the brave soldier in memory of Cde Tendai Pfepfere, a soldier who was killed by former Rhodesian security forces at the school in 1979.

Cde Mugabe, who was accompanied by several Cabinet ministers, later spoke at a rally in Rusape in the afternoon.

He told the people there to refrain from political violence like the incident in March when several houses of UANC supporters were burnt down by ZANU (PF) youths.

"Try and educate them — don't beat them up," he said.

Turning to the banditry in Matabeleland, Cde Mugabe revealed that many people had been arrested and several of those held had led the police and army to more hidden arms.

He said the Government was pleased with the progress made so far by the police and the army in cleaning up bandits in Matabeleland.

CSO: 4700/1625

RICH MAY HAVE TO PAY FOR POOR SAYS RIDDELL

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

NEXT week's Budget could mean higher taxes for people earning more than \$1 400 a month and no taxes at all for people getting less than \$200, a leading economist believes.

The economic adviser to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Cde Roger Riddell, said in an interview in Harare yesterday that there was probably some scope for increasing the rate of taxation on incomes of more than \$17 000 a year.

In many capitalist countries the maximum rate of income tax was much higher than Zimbabwe's 51.75 percent.

Because of the considerable administration needed to collect tax from people earning only \$150 a month, there was an argument in favour of people starting to pay tax at \$200, he said.

Cde Riddell outlined a number of areas where taxes could be raised "because the Government needs money and has to raise more revenue".

● **Company taxes**, which now stand at 51.75 percent;

● **Increasing the marginal rate of personal income tax**, at least above taxable

incomes of \$17 000 a year;

● **Sales tax**, probably more on consumer durables than other commodities;

● **Excise duty on cigarettes and drinks.**

But he felt there was little leeway within the economic climate for the Government to increase company taxes.

"It would provide a disincentive and probably have a negative effect on employment creation at a time that the economy is expanding at a lower rate than it has since independence," said Cde Riddell.

Last year expansion was about 12.2 percent and the year before 11.3 percent.

This year the combined effects of lower export prices for minerals and agricultural goods was likely to lead to a considerably lower growth rate than in the previous two years.

"If a 5 percent growth was achieved, given international constraints, the Government could be well satisfied," he said.

At the moment there is no marginal increase of personal tax for anyone earning more than \$17 000 a year. All pay the maximum of 51.75 percent.

Cde Riddell warned, however, that the Government would need to weigh carefully the situation to avoid a loss of skills that could be caused by tax increases.

On abatements, he said it would not be inconsistent with Government population policies to lower the level for dependent children.

Sales tax was not a reliable source of revenue for the Government because of drops in sales.

EXCISE

On excise duty, Cde Riddell said the CZI was hoping the budget would introduce export incentives to help manufacturers gain more foreign exchange.

"Manufacturers have been severely affected in the past financial year because of the strengthening of the dollar against the rand.

"From June last year to June this year, the dollar has increased in value by 19 percent against the rand while more than 60 percent of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods are for the South Africa market.

"SADCC countries do not have enough foreign exchange substantially to increase their purchase of Zimbabwean exports," said Cde Riddell.

ALCOHOLISM 'TEARING AT FABRIC OF SOCIETY'

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text]

ALCOHOLISM is claiming more lives in Zimbabwe each year.

The rising incidence of the disease was "clawing at the fabric of our society", said Professor Terry Buchan of the department of psychiatry at the University of Zimbabwe.

Excessive drinking now accounted for a staggering 25 percent of admissions to hospital psychiatric units.

"Such figures as we have on consumption patterns indicate that we now have a very serious problem in Zimbabwe," Professor Buchan said.

He defines an alcoholic as "anyone who has a drinking problem which is causing harm to himself or anyone else".

The latest statistics show that opaque beer consumption in the Harare municipal area rose from 134 000 litres annually in 1980 to more than 66 million litres a year in 1971.

"Figures now suggest that the average male adult is drinking 400 litres of opaque beer a year. Over the last few years problems related to alcoholism have accounted for 25 percent of admissions to psychiatric units in hospitals," he said. Ten years ago the figure was 6 percent.

FAILURE

Last week the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, commenting on the report by the University of Zimbabwe's commission of inquiry into the high failure rate, said that "an exceptionally high" usage of alcohol and drugs among students was a contributory cause of failure.

Road accidents, violent crimes, suicides, divorces and absenteeism all reflected what Professor Buchan described as "covert alcoholism".

"Statistics in these areas are rising all the time and in these figures are hidden an unknown number of people acting while under the influence of alcohol.

"In 1972 a survey into violent stabbings showed that in only one case out of 16 had no alcohol been involved.

"Since then the situation has worsened."

The extent to which alcohol could impair judgment on the road had been demonstrated in a recent study conducted in Britain for long-service bus drivers.

After a few drinks some drivers were still trying to get their buses through an impossibly narrow gap which on any road would have proved disastrous. All the bus drivers had accident-free, long-service records.

Since the ritual beer-drinking in the communal lands had given way to beerhall sociability, the

problems of alcohol abuse had worsened, he stressed.

"Most people could learn to become alcoholics easily," he said, and social drinkers who imagined they had the situation under control and knew when to stop were easy victims.

"They are already tuned in to relaxing with the aid of a glass . . . and the contents of that glass are dangerous."

It was a myth that a true alcoholic was the man or woman who had to have an early morning drink before being able to face the day.

Alcoholism was an insidious, drawn-out, progressive disease which was usually fatal unless caught early and cured.

The earliest symptoms usually appeared between the ages of 18 and 29 years.

"Then there is a marked psychological dependence on alcohol, a loss of control, the constant need for a drink and the erosion of time spent on other pursuits such as home or hobbies. The bottle is already becoming a master."

"The danger zone for the second phase is between 30 and 34 years when aggressive behaviour, blackouts, tremors, early morning drinking, and a loss of interest in working or other affairs are the usual pattern."

"The third and final phase, usually between the ages of 35 and 45 years, brings dementia, seizures, physical and mental damage and breakdown. At this point insight has gone and the disease, unless the victim seeks help, is usually fatal," he said.

How could this growing evil be contained?

"Price hikes might act as a deterrent, but to make liquor too expensive may only result in more illicit brewing of kachasu

and beer," Professor Buchan replied.

"I would advocate that every alcoholic container should be branded with a warning about the contents being injurious to health in exactly the same way as cigarette packets are stamped in other countries."

A recent study by Zimbabwean clinical psychologist Mr Albert Chambwani showed that young Zimbabweans drank more alcohol each day than their British counterparts.

Form 6 boys interviewed drank on average 16.61 units of alcohol a day at weekends while their British counterparts took only 3.02 units — two units of alcohol being roughly equal to one pint of beer.

Second-year men students at the University of Zimbabwe drank on average 16.61 units a day at weekends, while in Britain they drank only 6.84 units a day.

But some victims of the bottle do seek help before it is too late. Many are returned to sobriety through the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous: others turn to the Zimbabwe Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse — formerly Scada — a voluntary organisation.

Desperate, often suffering from hallucinations, their health ruined, jobs gone and family lives in ruins they turn up at the Fred Rea Centre in Milton Park.

There a team comprising psychiatrist Mr William Murdoch, social worker Mr Owen Harbottle and founder member the Rev. Fred Rea, offer counselling and promote a preventive programme.

Mr Harbottle said: "We will talk to groups of people, club members, students or anyone who will listen to us to warn them that the contents of a glass may be dangerous."

Counselling sessions consisted of befriending, guiding and providing fellowship, but above all persuading those in need that alcohol never yet solved a single problem.

Mr Murdoch said alcohol was "the most commonly abused drug, easily obtained, reasonably cheap and diabolically dangerous".

"Society tends to push alcohol abuse under the carpet, pretending it does not exist, since people like to get together and have few drinks."

MENACE

Those few drinks could result in the "action-man" taking the wheel of a car with sublime overconfidence — often with fatal results.

"It is not the truly drunken driver who is the menace on the roads. Anyone seeing a vehicle weaving from side to side at a snail's pace reckons the driver is drunk and takes evasive action. The 'action-man' is the real danger," Mr Murdoch said.

Financed by grants from Harare City Council and the Government and with public donations, the 9-member council actively circulates literature on the evils of alcohol.

The Fred Rea Centre opened in 1976 is the only one of its kind.

Dr Rea said the rehabilitation of alcoholics entailed changing lifestyle.

"After alcoholics have been dried out it is useless to return them to the environment in which, for some reason, they turned to the bottle in the first place."

"They must be helped to rebuild their lives, rediscover life as it really is with the emphasis on God and a strong faith. "Only then are they able to face the future without a crutch," Dr Rea said.

STATE MUST OUTLAW HOARDING SAYS NEW ZCTU CHIEF

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government should make hoarding of commodities illegal, the ZCTU's new secretary-general, Cde Abisha Kupfuma, said yesterday.

He said in an interview in Harare his organisation would be urging the Government to take measures to prevent cases of hoarding.

The absence of such legislation had led to some people hoarding commodities because they knew they could not be prosecuted. But the most serious aspect was that the continued practice would make the Government unpopular.

If hoarding was allowed to continue, Cde Kupfuma added, people would begin to think that they had more during the past regimes.

Cde Kupfuma said he saw his first and major task at the ZCTU as that of merging all unions in one industry and eventually those in related industries.

Within this framework he envisaged cutting down the number of unions in the country from more than 50 to about 20.

It was the organisation's intention to pursue closer working relations with the Government, to encourage proficiency in in-

dustry and reduce the incidence of strikes.

"The only excuse for strike action is if and when all avenues have been thoroughly exhausted," he said.

But Cde Kupfuma said the creation of a harmonious working atmosphere could only be realised if both the workers and the employers accepted the fact that they all needed to have more education on worker-employer relations.

A better working relation could be brought about if there was willingness on the part of both the employers and the workers to accept and learn the Government's chosen course.

"The education department of the ZCTU is doing tremendous work, but we also have to start organising rallies where we can have free discussions and talk to each other in an atmosphere where the employee feels he belongs.

"Through this exercise the employee will then know the emphasis and importance of educating him," Cde Kupfuma said.

During his term of office, he wished to see the emergence of workers' committees that are free from manipulation by the employers. "They must be free and democratically elected," he added.

ELECTRICITY PRICE RISE ON THE WAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

INCREASED electricity charges are being prepared for Harare residents because the city will have to pay about 54 percent more for its bulk supply from October.

In February, the Central African Power Corporation advised its three Zimbabwean customers — the Electricity Supply Commission and the Bulawayo and Harare municipalities — that there would be a substantial increase in the cost of bulk supplies.

These would coincide with the implementation of the first stage of the Hwange power plant and its connection to the national grid. A further large increase, probably bigger than this year's, would be necessary next year as Capco would incur a full year's charges on the Hwange 1 power station.

Harare's city electrical engineer, Mr Philip Wrigley, told a recent meeting of the town planning and works committee that Capco would increase its charges from October 1.

The bulk-supply tariff would go up from \$35/kW a year to \$54/kW.

The kilowatt charge is based on the peak demand of the city during the

year. Mr Wrigley would not give details yesterday but in the 1979 to 1980 financial year the city had a peak of 239 800 kW. This would cost about \$13 million under the new tariff, as opposed to \$8,4 million under the old tariff.

In the same year the city drew 1 183 million kW hours of energy, which would cost \$3,1 million under the new charges up from \$2,2 million under the old.

Bulk users of electricity are charged less a unit than those needing small amounts irregularly, such as householders.

Mr Wrigley said a tariff study incorporating the increased bulk supply charge was being prepared and would go to the relevant council committee in the next few weeks. Asked whether the charges would come into effect in October with the increased bulk supply charges he said this would depend on the council's approval and that of the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikwore.

But it was likely that they would because the electricity undertaking would be running at a loss from October.

MINERALS SLUMP MAKES 2000 MINERS JOBLESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ALMOST 2 000 of Zimbabwe's mine-workers have lost their jobs because the current world recession forced 177 mines to close, the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

He told the opening session of a conference of Mining Affairs Board and District Advisory Board members in Harare that the situation was very serious, although he was optimistic about the long-term future.

While some of the 163 gold mines affected, which employed 1880 workers, might be reopened by new operators, the future of a further 120 workers remained in doubt after 14 base metal mines closed.

"Market prices for our exports, particularly gold, asbestos, copper, cobalt, tantalite and tungsten have fallen considerably over the past 12 months while costs have continued to spiral," he said.

"The new minimum wage structure came into force in January and increases in power costs are due shortly."

"Although the hardest hit is perhaps the small gold miner, who does not have the resources to tide him over these depressed times, the larger mines have also felt the pinch of the world recession."

He said MTD Mangula, Zimbabwe Alloys and Empress Nickel Mine were among those seeking Government help to maintain their operations.

Because of the current recession, the industrialised countries, which are the markets for Zimbabwe's exports, were "unable or unwilling" to finance stockpiles thus forcing prices to go down.

Cde Nyagumbo told the meeting that gold, which normally accounted for about 30 percent of the value of mineral exports, was still fluctuating around the US\$320 an ounce mark.

Economists and financiers, Cde Nyagumbo added, have put forward a number of theories to account for the low price of gold:

- It is not an attractive investment while the American interest rates remain at a high level.

- The current over-supply of gold due to the failure of the Soviet Union's wheat harvest resulting in wheat being bought from America and paid for in gold.

--A further over-supply caused by OPEC disposing of gold to balance their budgets.

Cde Nyagumbo said: "There may well be a germ of truth in all these theories but whatever the cause of the recession, we have to accept that our mining industry is small by world standards and there is little we can do to influence world markets.

"Our situation is further complicated by our being so far from ports and markets.

"Consequently, we are only able to operate profitably under extremely favourable conditions like high prices, low costs, generous tax allowances, stability of labour and availability of skilled manpower."

The minister assured mining leaders that the Government was fully aware of the situation in which the industry found itself, but said there were no easy solutions.

A Government "soft loan" scheme for gold miners would bring the price of an ounce up to a level at which the mine would be able to survive. Another scheme still being worked out will help base metal producers.

"Although the present situation may be depressing, I look to the future with optimism and confidence," Cde Nyagumbo said.

He hoped results from the present investigation of 15 percent of Zimbabwe being prospected under Exclusive Prospecting Orders held by Zimbabwe and companies from abroad would bear fruit.

Nineteen of the orders were in force for coal exploration and in one area alone extensive drilling and test work showed up to 330 million tonnes of steam coal reserves in a seven metre thick seam at depths of less than 65 metres.

Examples of a positive future for the mining industry in Zimbabwe, Cde Nyagumbo said, were a geophysical survey by the Canadians due to start next year plus personnel and equipment assistance from France, West Germany, Britain and the Democratic Republic of Korea worth \$1,5 million.

CSO: 4700/1625

EXPATRIATES NEEDED FOR BUILDING MINISTRY

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

CRITICAL shortages of quantity surveyors, architects and engineers are forcing the Ministry of Construction to recruit expatriates to fill these jobs.

The Minister of Construction, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, told members of the Institute of Architects of Zimbabwe last week there was only one qualified black architect in Zimbabwe.

His ministry was unable to give jobs to the private sector because of the lack of experienced or qualified staff.

"This is why there are so many delays in the execution of building contracts," Cde Ndlovu said.

The minister was commenting on concern expressed by private sector professionals about the recruitment of foreigners for the skilled posts in the ministry.

The institute felt this move was unwarranted as there was enough potential in the private sector to meet the needs of the public sector.

But Cde Ndlovu said his ministry was recruiting expatriate architects and quantity surveyors because its national transitional development plan could not be handled adequately by the current strength of both public and private professionals.

He said some experienced ministry staff had been poached by the private sector.

Cde Ndlovu plans to meet members of the institute who wish to help the ministry to:

- Find ways of tapping the skilled resources of Zimbabwe's building industry.
- Train Zimbabweans in architecture.
- Co-ordinate the needs of the public sector with those of the private sector.

Cde Ndlovu invited the institute to help his ministry draw up the objectives and strategy of the planned national building construction research department.

"The growth in capital development projects during the three-year national development plan will also meet the needs of the private sector.

"We are recruiting from abroad only to meet our short-term needs. In the long-term we intend to develop our indigenous potential," said Cde Ndlovu.

He called on the institute to help his ministry to implement its three-year plan.

- The institute decided at its annual meeting on Friday to offer associate membership to non-registered architects, students and people in affiliated professions.

The president, Mr Peter Oldfield, said the institute would meet again in August to discuss the need for closer liaison with the Government.

CSO: 4700/1625

NO WITCH-HUNT OVER CITIZENSHIP PROMISES MUGABE

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FOREIGNERS who don't want to take up Zimbabwean citizenship will not be victimised, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Addressing members of the Italian Club in Harare, Cde Mugabe said it was entirely up to people who had come to work in Zimbabwe to indicate their choice.

"If you just want to serve the country and return home you are free to do so," he said. "We will not deprive you of your right to make that choice."

Cde Mugabe said Zimbabwe could be living in a laager if it envisaged a community which was 100 percent black.

He noted that Zimbabwe having joined the international community at diplomatic, economic and cultural levels, was not in a position to decide that the country would be developed by blacks and blacks alone.

There was no country in the world today which relied solely for its development on indigenous skills, he noted. Even in developed countries, people of other races and extractions were to be found playing vital roles.

"In our quest for skills, we look forward to more skills coming from those countries whose disposition towards us is a friendly one."

He praised Italians for displaying an admirable attitude in terms of their

technical contribution and for winning the respect of Zimbabwean Africans for their progressive thinking on reconciliation.

Cde Mugabe paid tribute to the Italian government for the manner in which his delegation was received during his recent European tour.

Of his visit to the Vatican, Cde Mugabe said he was touched by the deep understanding of the Pope. The Pope, who has been reported as preparing a visit to Southern Africa, had told the Zimbabwean delegation of the need for greater peace in the world and how he had been troubled by the situations in Poland, the Falklands, and the Middle East.

"The Pope told us that he hoped peace would eventually encompass the whole world," said Cde Mugabe. "He said it was nice for us to continue to pursue our (reconciliation) objective, realising the basic principles that make for human solidarity."

"That was a real education for me."

Cde Mugabe added that after he became Prime Minister he was not quite sure of which people would be friends or enemies of Zimbabwe.

He expressed satisfaction that the principle of national reconciliation, which had not been tried before, was bearing positive results.

"It succeeded because

there has been a commitment on our part to make it work," he said. "Leaders may have principles and enunciate policies and show directions, but leaders cannot succeed unless the people make up their minds to follow those policies and enunciations."

"We have committed ourselves to the policy of national reconciliation, the policy which should make for greater togetherness and defies racialism and the doctrine of the superiority of race."

"Reconciliation defies tribalism, regionalism and the insularity of religious dogma in the sense that people in one religion are superior to others."

"That policy we believe sincerely can lead our country and our various communities to achieve a stage in their development which will be the envy of many societies in the world."

"In accordance with this policy you do not have to come to the Prime Minister and ask to be accepted."

"No. You are part of us, and if you are part of us in Zimbabwe — then as in Rome — do as the Zimbabweans do."

Cde Mugabe said that in all sincerity no one had anything to fear from the policies being pursued by the Government.

The Government, he said, believed in socialism, but that did not mean people who rejected it would be punished. They would have to be educated to understand and accept the merits of the system.

There was no need to create camps for incarceration or re-education because every means was being exhausted in an open way to explain why socialism was the right course for the country.

"But as we move forward, each person has a role to play, whatever his colour or religion," said the Prime Minister. "It is in the performance of the individual that the totality of the purpose can be seen."

Cde Mugabe, who was accompanied by his wife, Cde Sally, and some cabinet ministers, was presented with a donation of \$300 for the Chinhoi Bus Disaster Fund by the chairman of the Italian Club, Mr Giuseppe Gardini.

The Prime Minister and his wife were also presented with honorary club membership cards.

They were welcomed by the Italian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Elio Pessa and met the Vatican's Pro-nuncio in Harare, Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno.

NIGHT-FLYING RESTRICTIONS WILL HAMPER PRIVATE PILOTS' TRAINING

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

RESTRICTIONS on the operation of private aircraft, which were gazetted last week, and which prohibits night flying, are likely to hamper all private air pilots now in training for their commercial licences.

A spokesman for the Mashonaland Flying Club said in Harare this week that a basic commercial flying licence requires pilots to have satisfactorily completed a minimum of 200 hours of night flying in various categories in Zimbabwe.

CANNOT QUALIFY

"We have a number of private pilots who are trying to qualify for their basic commercial licences. But now the new aviation restrictions prohibit any private aircraft flying between 6 pm and 6 am. So it means that nobody can do any private night training in order to improve their qualifications, except with special permission," said the spokesman.

The regulations lay down that only a police officer, "serving as officer commanding a province," may grant an exception from these restrictions on flying by night.

But this special permission may only be granted in the case of an emergency, or if it is required by a professional pilot to gain necessary night-flying training.

This means that no private pilot could gain such permission except in the rare case of an emergency. The spokesman said that the restrictions will affect all private members of the club. Many need night flying experience to improve their licences or to gain essential commercial pilots' licences before they can become professional pilots and join an airline for further training.

The restrictions will also affect all private pilots who already hold their commercial flying licences. They must put in a certain mandatory number of night flying hours every six months, otherwise they will lose their existing licences.

Only pilots in training with recognised airlines as professional pilots will be granted exemption from the restrictions now in force in Zimbabwe, as laid down in the new regulations.

Between 20 and 25 of these trainee pilots, including Africans, Indians and Europeans, are at pre-

sent undertaking night flying training at the Mashonaland Flying Club. Most of them are under the aegis of Air Zimbabwe. They gained some basic training in Pakistan for a short time and then with the Olympic Aviation Training School in Greece.

ADVANCED FLYING

Five of them have so far gained their basic commercial licences. They are now undergoing the next stage of Airline Transport Pilot training (ALTP), after which they will need further specialised experience in flying varied airline aircraft before they can become fully qualified airline pilots.

Even these "professional" pilots who must have night flying experience may be handicapped now, unless the special police permission allowing them to fly at night is received promptly whenever they need to apply for it.

Announcing the new aviation restrictions recently, a Government spokesman said they had been introduced in order to prevent unauthorised aircraft from flying people or goods into or out of Zimbabwe at night.

BUSINESSES MOVING TO BOTSWANA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Botswana Development Corporation is encouraging foreign investors by offering them considerable inducements to set up companies in that country.

Recently *The Gazette* outlined how several Zimbabwe companies, including clothing and textile manufacturers, had set up business in Botswana to take advantage of the favourable terms offered them in that country. Even more firms now are considering such investments.

This trend was confirmed last week by *Africa Business and Economic Review*, a monthly financial magazine published in Washington, America. An article in the June issue noted that Botswana is partner to a customs union agreement which exists on a two-way basis with South Africa.

"Goods made or with a 25% finish in Botswana can be exported to South Africa without any customs surcharge," said the article.

"Zimbabwean exporters presently face a 10% surcharge on all exports to South Africa, which makes many of their products uncompetitive."

The magazine said that in Botswana there are "virtually no restrictions" on the remittance of capital, apart from a normal withholding tax of about 20% on the profits payable inside the country.

"Considerable inducements are being offered to foreign investors willing to train workers in Botswana, in addition to a 100% tax-

free incentive for capital equipment costs and few exchange-control problems. Bona-fide investors can raise up to \$227 000 in loans from Botswana banks, and larger amounts are loaned on a one-to-one basis if financed from Britain, South Africa or elsewhere."

The article said: "A financial spokesman in Harare has confirmed that Zimbabwe companies are sending partly manufactured goods to companies in Botswana to be completed and exported with a Botswana label."

The official claimed that despite the finishing in Botswana, the initial work completed in Zimbabwe provided more workers with jobs than if some firms were "forced to close down altogether due to tariff barriers."

According to the magazine: "Foreign-currency restrictions and the big drop in productivity will probably influence an even greater number of Zimbabwe firms to consider establishing new companies in Botswana in the near future."

According to a Harare clothing manufacturer, a wide variety of excellent imported fabrics were available in Botswana at prices "far cheaper" than even locally made fabric in Zimbabwe.

He said this week that this meant that Botswana semi-finished garments could be sent to Zimbabwe for completion and sale at very favourable prices and then sold as imported clothes at prices which retailers sometimes fixed at high levels.

NEW ZTA CHIEF HAPPY WITH PRICES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

TOBACCO prices are likely to firm from now on, due to an increased interest being shown by European buyers, said the newly elected president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr R Wrench, yesterday.

Commenting on tobacco prices this year, Mr Wrench said the ZTA had been concerned about an apparent lack of interest among European tobacco buyers earlier. But price were expected to improve from now on.

"They went down in some categories at the beginning of the sales. But during the last two or three weeks they have firmed and there is increased interest being shown by the European buyers at present price levels," he said.

"At the end of the sixth week of sales, on April 21, the average price was 176,11c per kilo, but at the end of the 13th week in June it had dropped to 157,28c, an 11% drop."

However, he said: "At the end of last week, the 17th week, the average price was up to 162,00c, an increase of about 5c and from now

on we expect the average price to improve further."

Mr "Tuppy" Wrench was elected this week as the new president of the association by the council of the organisation.

Mr Wrench (51) was born at Norton, educated at Prince Edward school in Harare and started farming 34 years ago on the family farm at Norton. He bought his present farm, Beersheba, in 1974 where he grows tobacco, maize, cotton, sorghum and runs a sizeable herd of Sussex breeding cows.

He was first elected to the tobacco council in 1978 and became vice-president in 1980. He and his wife, Isobel, have two daughters.

The two vice-presidents who were also elected this week are Mr W J Ashburner, councillor for the Banket-Ayrshire district, who was re-elected for a further term and Mr J J Webb-Martin, councillor for Marondera-Wedza district.

Mr J M de Kock, representing the Inyazura-Odzi district was also re-elected for a further term as honorary treasurer.

CSO: 4700/1626

ZISCO STEEL CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE "home" market price of Zimbabwe steel is considerably higher than prices charged to buyers of Zisco steel on the export market.

This was claimed by an Harare businessman this week, following a report in *The Gazette* about the 25% increase in local iron and steel prices announced by Zisco last week, and the practice of some other countries in "dumping" cheap steel on export markets.

The spokesman said that Zimbabwe was also guilty of "dumping" cheap steel on export markets abroad, while charging much higher prices to home buyers. Quoting previously published figures, he said that the price of Zimbabwe steel locally was in some cases about 50% higher per tonne than prices quoted in export markets.

A spokesman for Zisco this week confirmed that there was a big difference between the price of steel on the local market and the prices at which it was sold abroad. But he emphatically denied that Zimbabwe was guilty of the unfair practice of "dumping" steel at subsidised low prices abroad.

"Dumping only comes into the picture when steel is being subsidised by a Government," he said. "We have received no subsidies from our Government. Zisco is a private company, although it is 49.74% owned by the Zimbabwe

Government."

He also said that export of manufactured goods at prices lower than those charged in local home markets applied to almost every other manufactured item in the world, where export prices faced fierce competition as a result of the world recession. It was a necessity in order to survive.

Zimbabwe had to export its steel, due to the large volume it produced. This could not be absorbed by the home market. The exports also made steel a valuable foreign currency earner, he said.

"About 70% to 80% of our steel is exported. Last year it earned about \$70 million gross, but after allowing for the costs of importing necessary equipment and materials, and the considerable expenses of freight and import duty costs, it earned about \$50 million net in foreign currency for Zimbabwe," he said.

"But in order to sell our steel and earn the vital foreign currency, we must sell our steel abroad at ruling world prices, in competition with other countries."

The spokesman confirmed: "So, in certain cases buyers in Zimbabwe are paying a higher price for steel here than that at which it is sold abroad. But that is normal for other countries and most other manufactured commodities throughout the world today. It

happens in every steel-making country which has to export in order to operate and must follow world prices for its exports."

He added: "It must be borne in mind that Zimbabwe's foreign currency allocations for everyone here would look very sick if we could not earn essential foreign currency with our competitive steel exports."

All the "unfair dumping" practices which had taken place abroad were dependent on Government subsidies to make them possible, he said.

"By that definition, we are not dumping our steel. We manufacture it more cheaply than in other countries without any subsidies. But because the Eastern bloc, America, and some other countries, are selling it abroad at lower prices than those ruling in their home markets, we have to compete with their export prices."

However, he said, with the considerable freight costs and other expenses necessary to export steel, Zisco steel exports gained a lower net return than those enjoyed by some other exporting countries.

"If we couldn't export, we couldn't survive or operate. And exports must be at competitive world prices," he said.

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HARARE'S HEALTH SERVICES NEED GOVERNMENT ACTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] THE Government may have to take steps to prevent a "serious breakdown" in municipal health services in Harare, largely caused by the enormous pressure of people now seeking free medical attention.

This was said by several employers and clinic spokesman in the city this week. They believed that municipal medical facilities were becoming virtually unworkable following the introduction about two years ago of free medical attention for lower-income groups.

They said that for months past the municipal clinics, facilities and staff have been unable to cope with growing demands made upon them by "tens of thousands" of citizens and their relatives — often from outside Harare.

A woman medical spokesman recently said that the facilities were virtually "under siege" from the time clinics opened their doors until they were shut. There was not enough money, staff or drugs, let alone clinics to provide attention for everyone who sought free medical care, she said.

Other spokesman confirmed that although free medical attention was officially provided only for individuals earning less than \$150 a month, there was no way their incomes could be checked. This meant that the municipal health service was being abused by thousands of people in a much higher income bracket.

"It's exactly what happened in Britain when the free health service there was abused, and before it was tightened up," said a business employer.

"The result here was predictable. The city simply cannot go on paying for everyone and his family who wants medical care free of charge."

According to extracts published last week in the annual report of the City Health Department for 1981, typhoid and tuberculosis cases have doubled and reports of unhygienic food handling have increased.

Overcrowding and squatter problems have increased health hazards in the city, but there is a shortage of health inspectors and medical staff.

Commenting on the health report this week, Councillor F J Mills a member of the council's health committee, outlined the many responsibilities placed on the municipal health services, together with the "major problems contributing to some of the crises manifest during the year".

But he said these problems, coupled with shortages of supplies and equipment together with building delays, would not be alleviated for some time due to constraints of finance.

CONSTRAINTS

"Financial constraints are not only economic but appear to be bureaucratic, as at December 31, 1981, the Ministry of Health had not yet formally approved the revenue estimates for 1981-82," he said.

Nor had the ministry given any indication as to what money was to be made available for capital works or additional staff for the year ending July, 1981. This delay would make it impossible to put up buildings or to obtain major items of equipment by the end of the financial year, June 1982, but Government moneys which were not spent by the end of any financial year could not be carried forward and were automatically surrendered.

"In order to alleviate the situation, council has agreed to provide

bridging finance, amounting to \$550 000, to cover the construction of the replacements of clinic buildings at Mbare, Highfield and Bank Street."

Clr. Mills also noted that the total establishment structure of the city's health services, including clinics and maternity services, was not sufficient to support a city the size of Harare (685 000 total estimated population).

"If the capital were to be made available, then the establishment would be inadequate from a size standpoint, even though we have a good basic organisational structure."

He believed there were two predominant needs:

- The need for central Government to vary the present imbalance, particularly in the housing and environmental spheres, between the rural and urban sectors; and

- Together with the above, more finance must be made available if the Medical Officer of Health were to adequately fulfil the objectives set for health in the capital city.

This week a special and urgent meeting of the city council was called to discuss measures to prevent a serious breakdown in the city's municipal health services. It was intended to appoint a delegation to meet various ministers, including those of Health, Finance and Economic Planning, among others.

However, at the last minute on Tuesday the meeting was cancelled. The Mayor, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, said that "information had been received" which made the proposed meeting and delegation irrelevant.

It is believed that the information concerns measures which the Government may take to assist the city's health problems.

JAPAN OFFERS VOLUNTEERS AS WELL AS AID

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

JAPAN's aid commitment to Zimbabwe since independence now stands at about \$6,70m — with about \$4,56m of the total being used to buy earthmoving equipment for road construction programmes in the rural areas — and a further sum of \$12,42m being negotiated for a similar programme.

The Counsellor at the Japanese embassy, Mr Keitaro Sato, told *The Gazette* in an interview that the remainder of the money pledged so far was used for food programmes and medical equipment.

"In September, 1980, we made a grant of about \$1,52m available to the District Development Fund for the purchase of earthmoving equipment for road construction in the rural areas.

SIMILAR AMOUNTS

"Two grants of similar amounts were given in February this year one to DDF and another to the Central Mechanical Equipment Department (CMED) to buy more earthmoving equipment, the latter for constructing roads under the resettlement scheme," Mr Sato said.

He said in January last year, a further grant of \$0,61m was given under the increased food production aid programme to buy urea fertiliser. In December the aid under this programme was

doubled and a total of \$1,22m was provided.

"In April this year, Japan pledged a total of \$30 000 for the purchase of medical equipment," Mr Sato added.

SOFT LOAN PLEDGE

He said the \$12,42m soft loan aid programme currently being negotiated was pledged by the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Suzuki, during Mr Mugabe's visit to that country last year.

"We are still negotiating and we hope to make an agreement in the next few months. I also understand the money will be used to buy equipment for the CMED," said Mr Sato.

Japan had also offered 20 places to train Zimbabweans in colour television technology, radio broadcasting and construction of telephones. Three were already studying in Japan and they are scheduled to graduate in November, he added.

DISPATCHED OVERSEAS

Mr Sato said this country had a programme called Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers, under which Japanese youth trained in various skills were dispatched to overseas countries to work on development projects.

The youth were university graduates who had experience on their

particular field. "This includes some graduates in food crops, animal husbandry, food processing, forestry, sheet-metal work, printing, plant machinery, electric instruments, automobile maintenance, civil engineering design, dentistry, clinical examination, economics, physical education and many other fields.

"We have asked the Zimbabwean Government to consider bringing in these volunteers, but they don't seem to be very keen on the scheme. However, I think these volunteers would be of tremendous help to the rural development programmes as they would teach the local people, and contribute to a better understanding between people of the two countries," Mr Sato said.

1 000 VOLUNTEERS

He said there were 1 000 of these volunteers throughout the world and 40% of them were working in Africa. The volunteers' travel expenses and salaries were borne by the Japanese Government and recipient countries were only required to provide accommodation.

Mr Sato added that his government gave aid on an official request basis and said he was quite confident the Japanese Government would help when such a request was made.

CSO: 4700/1626

BRIEFS

SUBVERSIVES LIST--GWANDA--THE Government has drawn up a list of people known to be working against it and security forces are on the lookout for subversives. The list carries the names of people "known to be going around tarnishing the Government's image by making false accusations" against it. This was disclosed by the Minister of National Supplies, Senator Enos Nkala, who named one of the people on the list at a weekend meeting near here. The person was under investigation, he said. Earlier, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Dube, accused some "big-headed leaders of auxiliary parties", of killing Government workers sent to the area so the Government would be blamed if the area remained undeveloped. "Why are you killing people who come to do Government work in your area?" he asked. Cde Dube also accused certain elements of promising people a new government and urged people not to listen to them as "the ZANU (PF) Government will remain in power for ever". Urging those with illusions to forget them, Cde Dube asked: "What other government are you waiting for? Is it a government from South Africa or from Heaven?" [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 82 p 1]

KUPFUMA ELECTED--THE ZCTU has elected Cde Abisha Kupfuma as its acting secretary-general until the next general congress in 1984. Cde Kupfuma (45) was elected at the ZCTU's national council held in Harare over the weekend. He replaces Cde Ibert Mugabe, who died last year. In an interview yesterday, Cde Kupfuma pledged to continue working with the Government to improve relations between workers and employers. He said his organisation would launch a programme to discourage workers from resorting to strike action as the only means of solving industrial problems. "We believe that workers must resort to strike action only after exhausting all channels to solve their grievances," he said. The acting general secretary appealed to all workers in the country to rally behind the Government to improve the country's economy "and not for our selfish ends". Cde Kupfuma also said he would work to strengthen workers' committees in various industries. "We believe that workers' committees must be strengthened to improve the conditions of the workers," he said. Cde Kupfuma said he would soon release his programme of action for the next three years. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 82 p 1]

THOUSANDS JOIN BRIGADES--MORE than a quarter of a million people have so far joined youth brigades, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde Ernest Kadungure, said yesterday. Speaking at a Press conference to mark this year's launching of National Youth Week, Cde Kadungure said more than 250 000 youths

had registered with his ministry in preparation for the event. Youth Week-- which will be an annual event--will this year be from August 16 to 22. During this time, the youth would be collecting blankets and clothes for the poor, helping at children's play centres and at hospitals, digging toilets, collecting firewood for the aged and cleaning towns. "In fact the possibilities are endless, and I have only mentioned the more common activities," said Cde Kadungure. These activities were to be regarded more as a gesture of goodwill than as a way of "ending all troubles." "The registered youths have been subdivided into units of 200 and they will be responsible for initiating these projects." Projects would not be implemented in areas where the security situation did not permit it. Full details of the projects would be released soon, he said. Commenting on the murder by dissidents of Cde Chris Matambo, one of his ministry's workers, in Lupane recently, he said: "This murder should not deter the youth of the country from going forward to help the needy." Cde Kadungure also urged young whites to join youth brigades. He said he had been disappointed that only black Zimbabweans had joined. "I would be delighted if whites were to come forward to join the brigades, because they are meant to embrace everyone, irrespective of their race or tribe." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 82 p 1]

JUSTICE DEFENDED--THE "unjustified and intemperate" attack in Parliament this week by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, on the judiciary and some lawyers "in no way represents the views of the Government" says the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend. In a statement yesterday, he said he considered it right to consult the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, and the Minister of Justice, Cde Simbi Mubako, before replying to Cde Ushewokunze's allegations. The full statement reads: "Being deeply concerned at the attack on the judiciary, the magistracy and the legal profession in Parliament on Tuesday 13th July 1982, I considered it right to consult with both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice before making any statement. I can now say that I have been assured by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice: (1) That this unjustified and intemperate attack in no way represents the views of the Government; (2) that the Government has trust and confidence in the judges and magistrates and gives them full support in the administration of justice; and (3) that it recognises that the legal profession forms an integral part of the administration of justice and gives the assurance that its members will not be subject to any reprisals or pressure in fulfilling their lawful duties to their clients." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

CENSUS HELP--THE United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is giving Zimbabwe almost \$385 000 in vehicles, equipment and expertise for the coming population census. Handing over the keys to four four-wheel drive vehicles yesterday, the UNDP acting resident representative, Cde Mohamed Berrezoug, said the UNFPA would also provide paper and office equipment. He told the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, that the organisation would organise a seminar after the census to work out how best the results could be used. Cde Sanyangare warned people not to inflate their numbers when replying to the census questions as this "could be easily flushed out by computer checking and experts in demography." He advised people that they are expected to answer truthfully and cooperate fully with the census enumerators and team leaders. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

BEIRA ROAD LINK--MAPUTO--TRAFFIC on the main road west out of the Indian Ocean port of Beira was back to normal yesterday with the opening of a floating Bailey bridge over the Pungwe River, about 50 km from the city, reports Aim. The road bridge over the Pungwe was destroyed by South African saboteurs last October, and since then a ferry has been operating to carry traffic on the road which links Beira to Maputo and Zimbabwe. The Swedish government provided the British-built floating bridge which will operate until a permanent bridge is built. Plans for a new bridge are already on the drawing board and it is expected that construction will be financed with Dutch aid. A team of Dutch engineers visited the site of the Pungwe earlier this month to study proposals for the new bridge, which will cost an estimated \$1,5 million. Construction work on the new bridge should begin in the middle of next year after the rainy season. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

BURLEY TO MALAWI--ALL the 800,000kg Burley tobacco expected to be produced in the Eastern province of Zambia will be exported to Malawi, the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ) floors and packing manager, Mr Maxwell Chanda has announced. Mr Chanda said Zambia was this year expected to produce 806,000kg of Burley tobacco compared to 600,000kg last year. He attributed the increase to the attractive producer price whose average was K1.70 per kg. He said 800,000kg of the tobacco would be produced in Eastern province alone and exported straight to Malawi, Central and Southern provinces, two other productive areas in the country, would produce about 5,000kg and 1,000kg of the crop, respectively and it would be sold at the Lusaka auction floors. "We anticipate an increase in the production of Burley every year because it is easy to grow and the price is encouraging to farmers, Mr Chanda said. But he regretted that compared to Burley Zambia was expected to produce only about two million kg of Virginia tobacco as against 2,3 million kg last year. He could not give reasons for the drop. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 82 p 5]

FOREIGN LECTURERS--BULAWAYO--About 170 lecturers from Pakistan, Australia and Canada are due in Zimbabwe in September to fill vacancies in technical colleges. The Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said at the CZI Congress in Bulawayo that the drive to recruit lecturers abroad would, in the short term, reduce staff shortages in colleges. However, efforts to have the same number of Zimbabweans trained abroad as lecturers recruited from outside had met with little success. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 12]

COMMERCE CHAMBERS' MERGER--HARARE--The all-Black Zimbabwe United Chamber of Commerce (Zucco) and the predominantly White Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe will amalgamate within three months. The secretary-general of Zucco, Mr Chad Ndoro, said: "The constitution has already been drafted and accepted by both parties and a combined committee of 12 is now working on the mechanics of election." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 82 p 12]

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